REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

FOR

THE YEAR 1882-83.

Hyderabad:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS—1883.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

PART I.—General Summary, para. 2, sixth line, *for* "50·7" and "48·2," *read* "50·0" and "48·4."

PART II.—Page 24, para. 48, under Class III., *for* "888" in second line, *read* "889."

" 25, " 51, *for* "187" in second line, *read* "17."

" 26, " 59, *for* "1600" in table against 1882, *read* "1600."

" " " " *add*, "Footnote—Excluding cases of public and local institutions" below the table.

" 28, para. 59, *for* "50·7" in second line and "48·2" in third line, *read* "50·0" and "48·4."

" 36, para. 100, *for* "4,896" optional registrations against 1882-83, *read* "4,897."

" 37, para. 101, *for* "1,436," *read* "21,436."

" 38 " 107, *add* "lis." after 234.

" 44 " 130 *for* "6,016,819" *read* "6,01,819."

" 72 " 195, *for* "1,020,936" *read* "1,020,937."

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

PART I.

	Pages.
General Summary	i to v.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Section I.—Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples :—

	Para.	Page.
Mountains and elevated tracts	1	1
Plains	2	
Prevailing soils	3	
Forests	4	
Rivers	5	
Lakes	6	2
Minerals	7	
Area	8	
Climate	9	
Rain-fall	10	3
Temperature	11	
Staple crops	12	

Section II.—Historical Summary	13	4 to 11
Do. III.—Form of Administration	14	12 & 13
Do. IV.—Character of Land Tenures, System of Survey and Settlement :—		
Survey and Settlement	15	13
Land tenures	16	14
Jagir tenures	17	15
Inamdar	18	
Istimrar	19	
Do. V.—Civil Divisions	20	16 & 17
Do. VI.—Details of Last Census :—		
Density of population	21	17
Religions	22	18
Castes	23	
Marriages	24	
Infants	25	
Castes and Tribes	26	
Language	27	
Immigration	28	
Occupation	29	
Education	30	
Insanes, &c.	31	
Towns and villages	32	
Section VII.—Change in the Administration	[illegible]	
Do. VIII.—Relations with Tributary States, &c.	[illegible]	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Page	
SECTION I.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	35	21
DO. II.—WASTE LANDS	36	
DO. III. AND IV.—GOVERNMENT AND WARDS ESTATES ...	37	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY ...	38	22
DO. II.—POLICE—		
Strength and constitution	39	
Composition and health of the force ...	40	"
Proportion of Police to area and population ...	41	
Discipline and conduct ...	42	
Men of long service ...	43	
Rewards to Police	44	23
Interior economy of the force ...	45	
Education and inspection ...	46	
Cognizable offences ...	47	
Causes of increase and decrease	48	24
Serious offences	49	
Murders	50	25
Dacoits	51	
Thefts	52	
Working and detection	53	
Non-cognizable cases	54	26
Escapes	55	
Railway Police	56	
SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE:—		
Number of courts	57	27
Amount of crime	58	
Disposal of persons accused	59	
Work done by Magistrates	60	
Sessions court	61	
Witnesses	62	28
Proportion of offences tried and witnesses to population	63	
Duration of trials	64	
Sentences	65	
Appeals	66	29
General remarks	67	
SECTION IV.—PRISONS:—		
Jail accommodation	68	
Jail population	69	"
Disposal of convicts	70	30
Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts	71	
Nature and length of sentence	72	
Previous convictions	73	31
Escapes	74	
Jail discipline	75	
Jail schools	76	
Prison officers	77	
Dietaries	78	32
Employment of prisoners	79	
Jail manufacture	80	
Health of prisoners	81	
Expenditure	82	33
General	83	
SECTION V.—JUSTICE:—		
Number of suits	84	

	Para.	Page
Classification of suits	85	34
Value of suits	86	
Value of property under litigation	87	
Cost of litigation	88	
Work done by each class of court	89	
Disposal of suits	90	35
Average duration	91	
Witnesses	92	
Execution of decrees	93	
Civil debtors	94	
Prisoners	95	
Court fees	96	
Receipts and expenditure of Small Cause Courts	97	36
Appellate business	98	
Section VI.—Registration—		
Number of offices and agency	99	37
Registration business	100	
Nature of documents registered	101	
Classification of deeds according to value	102	
Punctuality in registration	103	
Refusals to register	104	
Documents impounded	105	
Value of property registered	106	
Average value of each document	107	38
Financial results	108	
Section VII.—Municipal Administration—		
Number and constitution of municipalities	109	39
Municipal Committees	110	
Income	111	
Expenditure	112	
Section VIII.—Military	113	40
Do. IX.—Marine	114	

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section I.—Agriculture—		
Nature and extent of land	115	41
Area under crops	116	
Section II.—Weather and Crops—		
Rain-fall	117	42
Prices of produce and labor	118	
Stores of food-grain	119	
Catch crop	120	
Agricultural stock	121	
Horse breeding	122	
Cattle mortality	123	43
Sand Improvement Act	124	
Section III.—Horticulture	125	44
Do. IV.—Forests—		
Classes of forests and their area	126	
Boundaries	127	
Forest divisions	128	
Forest rules	129	
Fire conservancy	130	
Plantations	131	
Communications	132	
Tanks	133	
Buildings and other works	134	
District reserved forests	135	45
Unreserved forests	136	
Financial results	137	
Prosecutions	138	46

	Page	
SECTION V.—MINES AND QUARRIES	139	46
Do. VI.—MANUFACTURES	140	"
Do. VII.—TRADE—		
Total trade	141	"
Direction of trade by rail	142	47
Traffic by road	143	
Trade of towns	144	48
Fairs	145	
SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, IMPERIAL—		
General	146	48
Military works	147	49
Works in progress	148	
Civil Buildings	149	50
Tools and plant	150	
Establishment	151	
H. H. the Nizam's State Railway	152	51—55
PUBLIC WORKS, PROVINCIAL—		
General	153	55
Military Works	154	57
Civil Buildings	155	
Roads	156	58 & 59
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	157	60
Tools and plant	158	
Establishment	159	61
Incorporated Local Funds	160	
Excluded do.	161	62
Berar Railways	162	
SECTION IX.—IRRIGATION	163	"

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Preliminary remarks	164	63
Total receipts and expenditure	165	
Balance at Resident's credit	166	
Payment of land revenue	167	64
Land revenue demand	168	
Coercive processes	169	
Opium	170	
Excise	171	65
Ganja	172	
Provincial rates	173	
Stamp revenue	174	66
Stamp vendors	175	
Registration	176	67
Minor Departments	177	
Law and Justice	178	68
Police	179	
Education	180	
Medical	181	
Stationery and Printing	182	
Interest	183	
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., allowances ...	184	69
Miscellaneous	185	
Railway receipts	186	
Public Works do.	187	
Military do.	188	
Contributions from Local to Provincial	189	
Contribution from Provincial to Local	190	
Disbursements	191	70
Causes of increase and decrease	192	
Excluded Local Funds	193	
Supply Bill operations	194	71

	Para.	Page.
Remittance account with Government of India	195	72
Berar surplus	196	72

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—		
Rules for registration of vital statistics	197	74
Births	198	
Deaths	199	
Causes of deaths	200	
Deaths by season	201	75
SECTION II.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION	202	"
SECTION III.—MEDICAL RELIEF—		
Number of Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals	203	76
Number of sick treated	204	
Diseases treated	205	
Surgical operations	206	
Finance	207	
Inspection	208	
Dispensary committees	209	
Lunatic Asylum	210	
SECTION IV.—SANITATION	211	77
SECTION V.—VACCINATION—		
Strength	212	78
Work done	213	
Do. by Vaccination Establishment	214	
Sexes of those vaccinated	215	
Ages of do.	216	
Dispensary vaccination	217	
Smallpox	218	79
Attitude of the people	219	
Cost	220	

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
Controlling agency	221	80
Government schools	222	
Female education	223	
Training college	224	81
Scholarships and exhibitions	225	
Fees	226	
Physical education	227	
Private schools	228	82
Schools and scholars	229	
SECTION II.—EDUCATION—		
Preliminary remarks	230	"
Schools and scholars	231	83
Schools according to districts	232	
University education	233	
High schools	234	
Matriculation results	235	
Middle school course	236	
Primary schools	237	84
Anglo-vernacular schools	238	
Vernacular schools	239	
Government female schools	240	85
Aided schools	241	
Indigenous schools	242	
Training college	243	

	Para.	Page.
Castes of students attending Government schools	244	
Education of European and Eurasian children	245	
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	246	
Physical education	247	86
Boarding establishments	248	
School houses and repairs	249	
Popular contributions	250	
School fees	251	
Expenditure	252	87
SECTION III.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		
Literature	253	
Press	254	"
Text Book Committee	255	
Book Depôt	256	88
SECTION IV.—LITERARY SOCIETIES	257	"
SECTION V.—ARTS AND SCIENCES	258	"

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

No remarks	259	89

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION	260	89
SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL	261	"
SECTION III.—STATIONERY	262	"

BERAR
OR THE
HYDERABAD
ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NAGPUR
WARDHA
CHANDA
BALAPUR
AKOLA
AMRAOTI
BUNDELKHAND
Kampti
Kamptee
Ramtek
Bhandara
Tumsar
Sakoli
Lakhandur
Gondia
Ambagarh
Chowki
Mohla
Ahiri
Sironcha
Aheri
Gadchiroli
Chamorshi
Wadsa
Armori
Kurkheda
Dhamtari
Kanker
Bastar
Nandgaon
Khairagarh
Chikhalda
Ashti
Karanja
Mangrulpir
Malkapur
Jalgaon
Khamgaon
Shegaon
Jalna
Ambad
Ajanta
Sindkhed
Mehkar
Lonar
Deolgaon Raja
Chikhli
Buldana
Jaitapur
Ellichpur
Dharni
Melghat
Morshi
Warud
Daryapur
Anjangaon
Chandur
Amravati
Tiwsa
Nagpur
Umrer
Bhiwapur
Kamptee
Ramtek
Hingna
Katol
Narkhed
Savner
Kalmeshwar
Ramdegi
Pauni
Ambadi

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

UNDER the orders of the Government of India, the Standing Sections under red letter headings in the Administration Report have been re-published in Part II. of this Report, with such revision as has become necessary since they were first written.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, a map is attached of the province administered by the Resident.

The year under report was not so favourable to the agriculturist as its predecessor. The total average rain-fall, 33 inches, was below that of the preceding year in all districts except Bultana, and its distribution was unequal and unseasonable, the result on the harvest being that while the rabi or spring crop was excellent, the kharif or autumn crops were below the average, particularly as regards jowari, the average price of which rose from 38½ seers per rupee to 28½. The rise of wheat was from 21 to 18·3. As regards the public health, the year was not generally a good one. Cholera appeared in several parts of the province, and continued from July to December. Although not of a virulent type, there was considerable mortality. Towards the end of the year small-pox also appeared, and was fatal chiefly to children who were not protected by vaccination.

Police.

2. The police returns of the year show a slight decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the total of cognizable crime, excluding the offence of nuisance. In 1881 the decrease was 2·4 per cent. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police and Magistrates was 8,813, or 1,120 less than in 1881. Proceeding to the several classes of offences which made up the above total, it is satisfactory to observe that there has been a decrease of 17 under "serious offences against the person," and a very noticeable decrease under "dakaitis" which have fallen from 17 to 5, a most unusually low figure for the province. The fluctuations in the other classes of crime are not of much importance. Cases of mischief and of ordinary theft exhibited an increase, but they are scarcely such as to require special explanation. On the whole the police had an appreciably less amount of crime to contend with during the year. Without taking into account the cases disposed of by Magistrates without police intervention, the general percentage of convictions out of cases investigated (excluding offences of nuisance) has been 39·3, which shows a considerable declension from the results of the preceding year when it was 42·1. The percentage for the year under report can scarcely be deemed a high figure of merit. In the recovery of stolen property it is satisfactory to note that 29·3 per cent. was recovered against 24·5 per cent. in 1881, although the aggregate amount stolen was slightly larger. In the matter of discrimination in effecting arrests the figures show a favorable result. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has improved from 66·7 in 1881 to 71·5 in the year under notice. On the whole the general result of the working of the police may be held to indicate a fair degree of efficiency. The force consisted of 2,636 men, of whom 40 were camel-sowars, 493 subordinate officers and 9 officers of the higher grades.

Criminal Justice.

3. The administration of Criminal Justice during the year presents no new features. There were 75 tribunals for the disposal of criminal work, in 22 of which the presiding officer was an unpaid native magistrate. There was a decrease in the amount of crime committed during the year, the total number of offences being 14,005, against 14,464 in 1881. 20,022 persons were implicated in the offences brought to trial, of whom 50·7 were either acquitted or discharged, and 48·8 per cent. convicted. Of the total amount of criminal work disposed of 13·4 per cent. devolved on European and 86·6 on Native Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 37 per cent. of the total, and their work has been reported to be satisfactory. 3·4 per cent. of the criminal work fell on Deputy Commissioners, 12·9

per cent. on Assistant Commissioners and Attachés, 5·2 per cent. on Extra Assistant Commissioners, and 41·5 per cent. on Tahsildars. The average duration of each cognizable case was 4·3 days and in non-cognizable 9·2. With the fall in the amount of crime there was also a fall in the number of persons punished. Of those convicted 3·5 per cent. were sentenced to whipping, 78·5 per cent. to fine, 17·3 per cent. to imprisonment, 0·4 per cent. to transportation and 0·07 per cent. to death. These results show that there was less imprisoning and that the punishment of fine was more frequently resorted to than in 1881. The percentage of whipping was almost the same as in 1881, though there were variations between different districts. With reference to this variation the Judicial Commissioner remarked in his report: "The views of the magistrates who were empowered to inflict the punishment would appear from some of the district reports to differ so widely as to its suitability, that it is impossible to assign a distinct reason for the fluctuations under this head, and it is useless to hazard a conjecture as to the cause of the divergence in the number of cases in the several districts." The Resident in reviewing the report observed that "he cannot at all accept the view that the idiosyncracies of the different magistrates are to be allowed to be the criterion on which the use made of the whipping act is to be judged. And he considers the almost entire avoidance of this punishment in Beldana, and in a less degree in Amroti, a mistake which is not warranted by general experience, and which the Deputy Commissioner should exert the influence of his discretion and advice to put a stop to. The general percentage of the province, however, shows a much better result than at Beldana." On the whole, there is evidence of increased care in the conduct of cases and greater attention to procedure.

Prisons.

4. The number of prisons was the same as in last year, and the total jail population was almost the same, but there was a decrease in the daily average number, the figures being 1090·39 males and 52·95 females, against 1185·25 of the former and 53·84 of the latter in 1881. 8·5 per cent. of the jail population consisted of persons who were between the ages of 16 and 40 years. The majority of persons incarcerated in our jails belonged to the agricultural and miscellaneous classes. There were more offences against jail discipline in 1882 than in the previous year, owing to the introduction of new rules for the employment of convict officers who, in their dread of being reduced, bring these offences to notice more strictly than did their paid predecessors by whom offences relating to the possession of forbidden articles were generally connived at. There are now 69 male and 2 female convicts employed as prison officers, thus reducing the cost under temporary establishments. The food and clothing supplied to the convicts were good and sufficient. The cost of guarding and maintaining each prisoner has steadily decreased from Rs. 79-8-8 per head in 1878 to Rs. 58-1-0 in the year under review. The earnings (Rs. 9-2-7) of each prisoner were less than in the previous year. The jail administration of the province was efficient; and as the daily average was lower than in 1881, there was no over-crowding, and the health of the prisoners was all that could be desired.

Civil Justice.

5. Civil litigation increased during the year. The number of suits instituted, *viz.*, 27,032, is the highest on record, being 1 to every 90 of the population. The bulk of the litigation consisted of suits for fulfilment of contracts and for money due on bond. In 43·2 per cent. of the cases the value was between Rs. 50 and 500, and in 45·7 per cent. it varied from Rs. 10 to 50. The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 30,72,689-1-4. Of the total number of suits all but 2,230 were disposed of within the year at an average duration of 37½ days. 93·2 per cent. of the work fell on 7 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 26·6 per cent. on 12 Assistant Commissioners, 23·5 per cent. on three Small Cause Courts, 1·4 per cent. on Tahsildars, 2·6 per cent. on two Attachés, and 0·2 per cent. on Deputy Commissioners. On an average each court disposed of 604 suits, 32·4 per cent. of the work having been performed by Europeans and 67·6 per cent. by Native Judges. Of the suits disposed of 29·8 per cent. were contested. In a total of 1,158 cases in which the proceedings of the subordinate courts were inspected, 436 were found to contain errors. 38·1 per cent. of appeals to district courts were modified, reversed, or remanded for fresh trial, and 16·4 per cent. of appeals to the court of the Judicial Commissioner were treated in like manner.

Registration.

6. The results of the year's administration of this branch of the service show an increase of 1,446 in the total number of documents registered above the total of last year. In fact the number registered is the highest ever attained since the formation of the department. The increase has occurred in all descriptions of documents, but principally in documents affecting moveable property, and is a satisfactory evidence of the continued usefulness and popularity of the department and of the vitality of its administration. Five new offices were opened during the year, making a total of 55. The following figures show the proportion in which the several classes of documents increased, over 1881-82:—

Immoveable	Compulsory	...	7·9 per cent.
	Optional	...	2·8 do.
Moveable		...	13·4 do.
Wills, &c.		...	6 do.
Total of all Registrations		...	7 do.

Of the documents which have come under registration 39·2 per cent. related to sales, 34 per cent. to mortgages, 15·3 per cent. to leases, and 14·5 per cent. to other instruments. The aggregate value of property secured by registration was Rs. 48,92,284. Financially, the department is in a satisfactory condition. The net income of the year was Rs. 10,986-5-11, which brings the accumulated surplus to Rs. 1,19,801-6-2. Inspection of the offices shows that the last work is done by the Special or paid Sub-Registrars. Some of the Rural Sub-Registrars are also well spoken of. While as regards the offices in charge of Tahsildars the work is said to be well done "but it is out of the question to expect that it can be done very expeditiously," since a Tahsildar has too much other work to perform to be able to supervise properly his registration mohurrir (clerk), who is virtually the Sub-Registrar or to attend promptly to persons wanting to register documents. On the whole, the work of the department may be said to have been carefully and well done.

Municipal.

7. The Punjab Municipal Act is in operation in six towns of the province, which had a population of 101,937 souls. The committees consist of a limited number of official members, and of the leading citizens selected to represent all classes of the people. Non-official members are appointed by nomination, and form the majority. During the year the income realized from the several sources was medially spent, and to a larger extent than in the previous year. In the minor objects of sanitation and local improvement, there has been good progress. In fact the members now display a considerable amount of activity and energy in municipal administration.

Local Committees.

8. In para. III of the General Summary of the Administration Report for the past year allusion was made to the establishment of local committees in towns and larger villages, by which all sums raised locally should be expended under the supervision of district officials. During the year 99 such committees were established in the four districts of Amritsir, Akola, Ellichpur, and Buldana. Committees were nominated in the Rawa and Wun Districts, 35 in the former and 19 in the latter, but their services were not utilised during the year. The services which these committees are required to perform are similar to those of Municipal Committees in Municipalities. Of the committees in the four districts, those in Amritsir would appear to have been far the most active, having spent an aggregate of Rs. 20,629 out of an allotment of Rs. 27,727. Those in the Akola District spent Rs. 12,775 out of Rs. 19,000 at their disposal, while those in the Buldana and Ellichpur Districts utilised only Rs. 7,403 and Rs. 980 respectively out of an allotment of Rs. 14,943 and Rs. 2,031.

Agricultural.

9. Excluding the hilly tract of Melghat, which has not as yet been scientifically surveyed, the area of the remaining portion of the province is estimated at 20,241,911 acres, of which 8,091,142 are fit for cultivation and have been assessed. Of the latter area 7,314,508 are occupied, but only 6,567,523 are actually under crops, 54·6 being under jowar, 32·5 under cotton, and 11·3 under wheat.

Forests.

10. The several classes of forest under government control embraced an area of 4,343 square miles. Protection from fire was much more successful than in the preceding year. The area thus free from fire was 622,040 acres.

Financially, the operations of the year were satisfactory, inasmuch as the profits amounted to Rs. 1,37,068, against Rs. 82,122 in 1881-82. This increase is due to a larger demand for timber and other forest produce, brought about by the forests being made accessible through the construction of good roads as well as to increased revenue from auction sales of grass and fruits.

Trade.

11. The trade statistics of the province are confined to the returns furnished by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and by the agency maintained for the registration of trade by road across the southern frontier. The total value of the trade of the province was Rs. 6,16,86,230, of which Rs. 3,45,26,790 represented exports, and Rs. 2,71,59,441 imports. The value of exports was almost the same as in 1881-82, but imports showed an increase of Rs. 61,50,406. Exports by rail alone amounted to Rs. 3,07,02,297, and imports to Rs. 2,25,43,074. The bulk of the trade was with Bombay, and the districts lying to the west of the province and next in order with the Central Provinces.

Public Works.

12. The progress made in public works is detailed in Section VIII. of Part II. The grant for this purpose from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,13,000, of which, Rs. 10,23,083 were utilized, 2·2 per cent. being on military buildings, 56·6 per cent. on communications, 11·3 on civil buildings, 9 per cent. on miscellaneous improvements, 19·7 per cent. on establishment, and 1·2 per cent. on tools and plant. From the Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds, the grants amounted to Rs. 1,52,676 and Rs. 1,86,169 respectively. Of the former sum Rs. 99,325 and of the latter Rs. 1,16,091 were spent on original works and on repairs.

Railways.

13. The working charges and maintenance of the two small railways, *viz.*, Khamgaon and Amraoti, amounted to Rs. 1,02,401, while the receipts from their working aggregated Rs. 1,61,113, thus showing a profit of Rs. 58,712 during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

14. The total revenue of the year, including local funds, was Rs. 1,01,46,995, against Rs. 1,01,73,849 in 1881-82, or a decrease of Rs. 26,854. This decrease is only nominal, because the full amount of the land revenue demand (Rs. 93,65,738) was not realized at the close of the year under report, owing to the postponement of the date for the collection of the land revenue as explained in para. 107, page 54 of Part II. Under other heads of revenue there was a satisfactory increase. The excess over the previous year of the revenue from forests was Rs. 58,000, from excise on spirits and drugs 93,000, from stamps 99,000 and from opium Rs. 42,000. The increases under other heads of revenue do not call for special remark. Proceeding to the expenditure, a comparison of the figures for the past two years shows an increase of Rs. 1,45,595 principally under military expenditure, the cause of which has been explained in Part II. of this Report. Deducting the total provincial expenditure from the total provincial revenue, the year under report shows a surplus of Rs. 11,93,196 which, added to Rs. 43,41,950, the balance in the treasuries at the close of 1881-82, gives Rs. 55,35,146 in favour of His Highness the Nizam, to whom Rs. 10,88,813 were paid during the year under review, and Rs. 10,50,000 since the commencement of the present year.

Vital Statistics.

15. In para 3 of this Summary, it was stated that the year under report was not generally a good one as regards public health. This is evidenced by the fact that the total number of deaths increased from 76,661 in 1881 to 77,214 in 1882. Of the latter number, a little more than 59 per cent. was from fevers, and 17 per cent. from bowel-complaints. 3,573 deaths occurred from cholera and 569 from small-pox, but the last two diseases made their appearance only in the second half of the year, and raged severely after the close of 1882. The mortality figures from those diseases will therefore appear in the records of 1883. The percentage of deaths from all other causes was 26.

In respect to sanitation, increased attention is paid every year to the cleansing of towns and villages and to minor works of sanitary improvement. Two important projects for the supply of water to the towns of Amraoti and Khamgaon have been undertaken. Every endeavour is being made to inculcate the rudimentary principles of sanitation in the villages, and improvement is now observable wherever the rural population have had the benefit of the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions during his visits of inspection.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

16. The number of civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries was the same as in 1881, *viz.*, 36; but the number of patients rose from 157,098 to 181,010, chiefly among those seeking out-door relief. The number of major operations has been much the same as last year, but there has been an addition of 1,907 in minor operations. The facts of the year's administration of these institutions do not therefore present any very noticeable features.

Vaccination.

17. As regards vaccination, the results of the year's operations show an increase of 13,459 in the total number of persons vaccinated by the special vaccination establishment, of 2 per cent. in the proportion of successful cases, and of 251 in the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator, while the cost per successful case was less by 7 pies than in 1881-82. These results are very satisfactory, and are praiseworthy indications of the zeal and energy with which the operations of the department have been conducted.

Education.

18. The number of schools in the province was 889 and of scholars 36,278, giving an average of 19·9 square miles to each school, and a percentage of 1·4 scholars to the population. 472 schools, with 28,807 scholars, were purely Government institutions managed by Government officers and maintained from either provincial revenues, educational cess, or town or municipal funds. 417 schools, with 7,471 scholars, were private institutions managed by individuals on their own account, or by committees. More than 50 per cent. of these were aided by Government, a few by a fixed monthly allowance, and the rest by proficiency grants. An out-break of small-pox, during the latter portion of 1882-83 caused the number of pupils in Government schools to fall from 29,956 to 28,807. Moreover the closing of 12 Government schools and the opening of 7 new ones have, to a slight extent, affected the number on the rolls. Proceeding now to the several classes of schools, it may be noted that the attendance in the two high schools increased from 61 to 65, and the number of pupils who passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University from 4 to 6. In the middle class schools, of which there were 7 against 5 in 1881-82, the attendance increased from 242 to 286, but the number of boys who passed the middle school examination fell from 28 to 19. In the Government primary schools for boys, of which there were 434, the attendance fell from 28,305 to 26,127; the number of boys who passed the upper primary examination increased from 109 to 142, and the lower primary test, from 1,404 to 1,529. In the primary girls' schools, of which there were 8, there was a falling off from 269 to 256 pupils; 4 of these schools are reported to have improved. Of 99 girls who presented themselves for examination, 72 passed in the several standards prescribed. "This," writes the Director, "is a fair number, but it must be stated that the standards are much easier than those for boys' schools." The training college, which is intended for preparing masters for vernacular schools passed out 65 boys in the first and 8 in the second year's course. During the year the department provided employment for 24 students, who passed out of the training college. The statistics of the year show an increase in private and indigenous schools, but most of these are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, more especially the latter, in which the instruction given is of an inferior kind. The department has, however, done a good deal in stimulating them by money grants which have increased from Rs. 2,853 in 1881-82 to Rs. 9,827 in 1882-83. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,30,531, of which Rs. 2,36,689 were from provincial revenues, 95,646 from educational cess, and the remainder from town or municipal funds, subscription and school fees. 75 per cent. of the total outlay was on primary education. Had it not been for the drawbacks noticed before, the progress of education during the year would have been very satisfactory, but the results as far as they now go are good. In fact Government schools have risen a step in the scale of progress as tested by the examinations under the prescribed standards.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Gaol Statistics.

Mountains and elevated tracts.

1. THE Hyderabad Assigned Districts are composed entirely of the valley lying between the Sathpura range of mountains in the north and the Ajunta range in the south. The mass of hill country which walls in Berar on the north is called the Gawulgher range, from the fort of that name, which stands on one of the highest mountain buttresses that directly overlook the plain. The length of the range is about 100 English miles, and the average breadth from 20 to 25 miles. These hills take their rise at the confluence of the Purna and Tapti rivers, and running nearly east and by north, terminate at a short distance beyond the source of the Tapti and Wardha. On the southward side they rise abruptly from the extensive plain of Berar, the average height of which is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and lower above it to the height of two and three thousand feet. The descent to the bed of the Tapti is equally rapid, although the northern is less elevated than the southern side of the range. The outline of the land is generally flat, but much broken by ravines and by groups of flattened summits and isolated conoidal frusta. The summits and the flat land are generally remarkably destitute of trees, but thickly covered by long grass. In Melghat the crest of the Sathpura attains an average elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea. The highest summit, Bairat, is 3,989 feet. The main height of the lower hills bordering upon the Tapti is about 1,650 feet.

Plains.

2. Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract, there are two distinct sections, the Panghat or lowland country, bounded on the north by the Gawulgher hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajunta range, and the Balaghat or upland country above the Ajunta ridge sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead to it. The Panghat valley contains all the best land, it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called *regur*, of inexhaustible fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage.

Prevailing soils.

3. The surface soil is, to a very great extent, a rich black vegetable mould. Where this surface soil does not exist, there is moorum and trap with a shallow upper crust of inferior light soil. Sometimes the underlying moorum is covered at various depths by a not unproductive reddish coloured earth.

Forests.

4. The principal forest is in the Melghat tract of the Sathpuras, where the Gangra valley contains some magnificent young forests, more especially along the cliffs and channels of the deep river Gorge. From the Sipna river eastward, and extending over the tract between that river and the Kopra, as well as to east and north-east of the Kopra, is the teak-producing area of the Gangra valley. It includes a parallelogram of about 15 miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, or about 225 square miles.

Rivers.

5. The principal rivers are the Tapti, the Purna, the Wardha, and the Pengangra or Pranhitta. The Tapti is the only first class river, but the Wardha is by

for the most important. It commands the contingents of almost every considerable stream, and collects water all over the eastern and southern slopes of the country.

Lakes. 6. The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, which is situated in the Mehkar taluk of the Buldana District. The lake is a most striking natural curiosity, apparently the crater of some long extinct volcano.

Minerals. 7. The mineralogy of the province is only remarkable for saline deposits of the Purna valley and of the Lonar Lake, and for the coal in the Wun District upon the Wardha river. Iron ore is plentiful on the eastern side, especially in the hills near Wun, and among the low range close to Amraoti on the north-east.

Area. 8. The area of the province, according to the returns of the Revenue Report of the year, is distributed as follows into cultivated (irrigated and unirrigated), cultivable and uncultivable waste, &c.:—

Districts.	Talukas.	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
			Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amraoti.	Amraoti	309,460	4,584	65,793	429,837
	Murtazapur	342,656	7,866	40,043	390,565
	Chandur	467,624	17,515	62,148	547,187
	Morsi	312,316	41,721	43,564	396,601
	Total	1,432,056	71,686	209,099	1,763,841
Akola.	Akola	398,729	27,549	46,556	472,834
	Akot	312,162	165	18,402	330,729
	Balapur	221,627	2,707	20,671	244,005
	Khamgaon	256,592	595	26,480	283,659
	Jalgaon	215,399	229	35,451	250,949
	Total	1,404,124	31,241	267,660	1,703,027
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	256,018	6,515	35,740	298,273
	Daryapur	303,726	128	19,443	323,297
	Melghat	73,757	287,904	696,039	1,057,200
	Total	633,501	294,098	749,219	1,676,828
Buldana.	Chikhli	472,860	40,073	73,108	586,041
	Mehkar	483,470	63,731	68,189	615,390
	Malkapur	448,219	5,276	12,899	466,374
	Total	1,404,549	109,081	154,196	1,667,806
Wun.	Wun	232,963	40,018	258,345	530,326
	Yeotmal	325,946	37,426	118,516	481,888
	Darwha	392,928	101,055	185,318	679,301
	Kelapur	272,954	115,527	284,429	672,910
	Total	1,224,721	294,026	846,608	2,364,355
Basim.	Basim	549,145	21,317	98,716	669,178
	Pusad	400,022	39,062	414,522	853,606
	Mangrul	256,745	36,629	512,356	805,730
	Total	1,166,512	97,008	626,894	1,930,473
	Grand Total	7,268,205	1,903,598	2,944,444	11,957,997

Climate. 9. The climate probably differs very little from that of the Deccan generally, except that in the Purnaghat valley the hot weather may be exceptionally severe. It sets in early, for the freshness of the short cold season vanishes with the crops, when the ground has been laid bare by carrying the harvest; but the heat does not much increase until the end of March. From the 1st of May until the rains set in, about the middle of June, the sun is very powerful, and we have by day

seven hour, but without the scorching winds of Upper India. The nights are comparatively cool throughout, probably because the direct rays of the sun have their effect counteracted by the relentlessness of moisture peculiar to the Black soil and by the evaporation which is always going on. During the rains the air is moist and cool.

Rainfall.

10. The following table shows the rain-fall in each district from the year 1877 to 1882:—

Place in which observations are taken.	Rain-fall in inches 1877.				Rain-fall in inches 1878.				Rain-fall in inches 1879.				Rain-fall in inches 1880.				Rain-fall in inches 1881.				Rain-fall in inches 1882.			
	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.	January to June.	From 1st July to December 31st.	Total.	Average for 6 years.
Aurangabad (Club House)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhingar, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parbhani, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wun (Yedshee)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur (Club House)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Temperature.

11. The average temperature in the shade for the past six years is shown below:—

	1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.	Mean of past six years.	Mean of each year.	Mean of each year.
Aurangabad	90·0	72·0	92·2	90·2	91·0	65·5	89·3	69·0	90·1	68·4	92·0	69·1						
Ahmednagar	84·2	72·6	84·2	72·0	92·3	67·1	90·8	69·7	90·8	67·3	91·4	69·0						
Bhingar	90·7	67·1	92·2	69·9	90·4	65·8	89·4	64·3	91·3	64·0	89·2	65·9						
Parbhani	89·0	69·6	85·6	64·7	86·0	66·3	87·0	66·2	87·0	66·1	89·0	66·5						
Wun	93	66·6	87·86	71·05	87·1	71·4	84·9	66·6	84·66	66·3	82·3	63·6						
Sholapur	86·3	66·3	85·30	70·8	85·2	72·5	85·4	72·3	85·3	73·6	89	73·6						

Staple crops.

12. The staple crops are cotton and jowari. Other chief products are wheat, gram, till, bajri, tur, linseed, tur, tobacco. Fine descriptions of wheat and rice are grown in large quantities in the Medghat.

The following table gives the distribution of the various principal crops during the past three years:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.
Jowari	2,601,513	38·9	2,294,266	34·9	2,276,220	34·6
Wheat	744,870	11·2	692,642	10·4	746,891	11·3
Gram	239,604	3·9	178,134	2·7	177,883	2·7
Bajra	32,832	·5	30,734	·4	22,827	·3
Bajri	175,495	2·6	104,796	1·5	93,622	1·4
Tur	211,327	3·0	274,797	3·2	210,162	3·2
Till	100,401	1·4	145,466	2·2	147,891	2·3
Linseed	296,851	4·4	370,663	5·6	397,659	6·0
Urad	14,225	·2	17,052	·2	21,188	·3
Hemp	8,337	·1	9,546	·1	8,898	·1
Cotton	1,755,846	26·1	2,199,068	32·9	2,190,188	32·9
Total	6,901,521		6,246,218		6,240,119	

The average rates of produce according to recent experiments may be taken as shown in the subjoined table, which also exhibits the total produce at these rates of each crop on the area shown in last year's return :—

	Average rate per acre in seers.	Total produce. Mds.
Rice	130	94,167
Gram	156	893,169
Wheat	221	4,125,001
Jowari	185	10,547,351
Other food-grains	114	1,395,894
Oilseeds	102	1,659,329
Cotton	99	4,827,668
Fibres	93	20,899
Tobacco	204	126,199
Vegetables	380	376,999
Other crops	112	12,730
Total	...	23,924,577

Jowari is the main staple of the people's food. Cotton, wheat and the oil seeds are nearly all exported.

The cotton crop of the province ordinarily pays the land revenue demand three times over, of the food-grains four-fifths of an ordinary crop are sufficient to meet the requirements of the province.

An average jowari crop is 450,000 tons; an average wheat crop is 72,000 tons; the annual food-supply therefore from these two crops alone averages 522,000 tons. Of other edible grains (gram, *bajra*, *bajri*, *masur*, *tur*, rice, *urad*, &c.) the total yield rather exceeds that of the wheat crop so that the total annual outturn of edible grains may be taken as not less than 600,000 tons. The requirements of the province may be calculated by the aid of the census figures thus :—

899,125 adult males, at 1½ lbs. per diem	=	1,349,688 lbs.
822,796 " females at 1¼ lbs. per diem	=	1,028,495 lbs.
556,210 children from five to twelve years of age at ¾ lbs. per diem	=	417,158 lbs.
394,542 children under five years of age at ½ lbs. per diem	=	197,266 lbs.
Total 2,672,673 persons consuming	=	2,992,607 lbs. per diem.

This gives an annual requirement of 479,764, or approximately 480,000 tons. If to this be added ten per cent. of the outturn as the amount required to meet demands on account of seed grain, wastage, &c., the average annual surplus will be 60,000 tons available for export, for reserve, or for consumption in excess of requirements.

Although Berar has suffered occasionally from local scarcity, it has for half a century at least been free from actual famine.

SECTION II.—Political.

Historical Summary.

13. The Summary under this head in the Administration Report for 1872-73 is here reproduced.

The history of Berar is sketched in the *Gazetteer* of that province (pages 111 to 197), from which the following summary is taken.* We know that the greater part

* In this summary an attempt has been made to do away with extract and connect leading passages. For the sake of convenience in respect to appropriately inserted sentences to denote quotation are not used, though there are scarcely a dozen sentences which do not come from the source indicated, viz., the Berar Gazetteer. Those who consult the original article by Mr. (now Sir) A. C. Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, will see that it is not easy to abridge.

of the Deccan, up northward so far as the Nerbudda, was subject for some centuries to Rajput princes of the Chalukia race, whose capital was at Kalyan near Kulburga from about 1000 A. D. to 1200 A. D. And Rambeo, who was conquered and slain by Ala-ud-din, was the last of the Yadava line of Kings, who reigned not without fame at Deogarh, the modern Dowlatabad, down to the end of the 13th century A. D. So we may be allowed to guess that Berar was at one period under the sway of Kalyan, or of Deogarh, probably of both successively, though the south-eastern district of the old province may have belonged to the kingdom ruled by the ancient Hindu Rajas at Warangal. Remains of ancient Hindu architecture help to attest the received hypothesis that the province must long have formed part of the principal Rajput kingdom which occupied the heart of the Deccan. But local tradition tells of independent Rajas who governed Berar from Ellichpur, which is said to take its name from one of them, called Raja Ell. The same authority states what may possibly be corroborated by architectural relics which have yet to be examined by the competent antiquarian, that the princes of governors of Berar immediately before the Mahomedan invasion were Jains.

Mahomedan period.

In A. D. 1294, Ala-ud-din, nephew and son-in-law to the Delhi Emperor Feroz Ghilaj, made his first expedition to the Deccan. After defeating the Yadava Prince Rambeo, at Deogarh, he is said to have been bought out of the country by a heavy ransom, accompanied by the cession of Ellichpur. Soon after his return to Upper India he murdered his uncle and usurped the Delhi throne. Throughout his reign the Deccan was plundered by successive bands of Mahomedans from the north; but at his death the Hindus seem to have recovered the provinces previously subject to Deogarh. However, this insurrection was crushed in 1318-19 by Mooberak Ghilaj, when he flayed alive the last Hindu Prince of Deogarh; and Berar has ever since been nominally under the dominion of Mahomedan rulers. Under them it has always kept its distinct name; and there is reason to believe that from the first it formed a separate provincial charge, of course with constant changes of boundaries. On the death of the notorious Emperor Mahomed Tughlak, who has been described as resembling a modern administrator run stark mad—for attempting in the 14th century all sorts of civilized improvements after a most barbarous fashion—the southern provinces fell away from his house, and for 250 years maintained their independence of the Delhi sovereignty. This was in 1351.

Bahmani Dynasty.

For the next 130 years Berar remained under the dominion of the kings called Bahmani, because the founder of their line was either a Brahman or a Brahman's servant. This man ruled all the Deccan under the title of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah, and divided his kingdom into four provinces, of which Mahur, Ramgarh, and part of Berar formed one. Perhaps it was then that the boundaries of Berar proper were extended, and the whole province called by that name, for Ramgarh and Mahur both belonged to the independent kingdom of Berar when it was afterwards set up. In those days boundaries were always changing, and Berar seems to have been a troublesome border-country with debatable frontiers on the north and east, exposed together by the highland chiefs of the Satpuras and by the wild tribes across the Wardah; it may be described roughly as stretching from the Satpura range southward to the Godavery river, from Khandesh and Dowlatabad eastward to the Wardah river.

Imad Shahi Dynasty.

The annals of Ferishta afford constant proof that under the Bahmani Kings, Berar was an important province, with a separate army governed by nobles of high rank and reputation. On the utter collapse of this dynasty in 1526, we find it one of the five kingdoms into which the Deccan had virtually split up, fairly embarked on a period of independence under the Imad Shahi Princes, whose capital was Ellichpur. The founder of this dynasty had been, it is said, a Canarese Hindu taken in war, whom Khan Jehan, Governor of Berar, promoted to high office. He rose to the title of Imad-ul-Mulk, and the command of the Berar forces. But he bequeathed to his successors no share either of his good fortune or ability: an attack by the allied kings of Bijapore and Ahmednagar gave Berar to the latter in 1572. The Ahmednagar dynasty, however, was not destined long to hold possession of the prize. At home it could do nothing to quell civil broils and allay dangerous feuds: even when the famous Chand Bibi became Queen Regent, there was no chance of upholding a tottering state. Prince Murad of Delhi, Akbar's son,

Ahmednagar Dynasty.

appeared before Ahmednagar. He raised the siege on receiving formal cession of Berar to the Moghul empire; and here ends the connection of this province with the Deccane kingdoms, which were gradually swallowed up by the Moghuls. They had already absorbed Malwa, Guzerat, and Khandesh; Ahmednagar followed in 1607 or thereabouts. It has been truly said of the absorption of these principalities that "might was their right, and they succumbed to the law which had generated them."

In those ages the whole Deccan swarmed with adventurers from every nation in Asia, and from the African coast of the Indian ocean. These men and their descendants settled in the towns, their chiefs occupied most of the high military and civil offices; but, in Berar at least, the Mahomedans appear to have left the Hindus in undisturbed possession of the soil. And although the hereditary revenue authorities, the deshmukhs and deshpandias, who were chief officers of districts with much influence and profit, are said to have been instituted by the early Mahomedan kings; yet in Berar these places and perquisites have from time immemorial been in the hands of Hindus. There are now in the province several Mahomedan families of deshmukhs, but these are all believed to be converted Hindus. Of the principal Maratha families enumerated by Grant Duff as holding good position under the Bahmani monarchy, that of Jadon Rao is the only one belonging to Berar. In lineage and historical repute it yields to none—even if its claim to descent from the ancient Yadava Rajas of Deogarh be discredited—and the line has not yet ended.

Moghul period.

The cession of Berar to the Emperor Akbar by the Ahmednagar Government took place in 1596. In 1599, the great Emperor himself came down to Burhanpore and organized his recent conquests. Ahmednagar was taken, and all the country recently annexed, including Berar, was placed under Prince Daniel (the Emperor's son) as Viceroy; Berar retaining its separate formation as an imperial subah, of which the extent and revenue are pretty accurately known from the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

The death of Akbar in 1605 distracted for a time the attention of the Moghul Government from their new province in the Deccan; and Malik Ambar, who represented Nizam Shahi independence at Dowlatabad, recovered the greater part of Berar. This man, an Abyssinian by race, is well known as the great revenue administrator of the Upper Deccan, because he first made a regular assessment by fixing the Government share in the estimated produce commuted to money value, says Grant Duff; but the hereditary revenue officers of Berar say that the assessment was on the quality of land, at so much per biga. Malik Ambar is still held in lively remembrance by the old families who have preserved the traditions of customary finance, and the word *tunal toshkana* or standard rent-roll of the province, has been very recently defined by a deshmukh to mean the full assessment of every cultivated biga according to Malik Ambar's settlement, said to have been made in 1612.

Malik Ambar held his own in these parts until he died in 1628; although much weakened by the defection from his cause of Lukji Jadon Rao, deshmukh of Sindkhed, in Berar, whose family has already been mentioned. In 1630 this powerful noble went over to the Moghuls, who about that time recovered all Berar, and established the imperial authority; and the Jadon family steadily maintained its allegiance to the Moghul Emperor and his Viceroy through all the winds and currents of two stormy centuries, until its last representatives lost lands and liberty by an act of doubtful disloyalty to the Nizam in 1853.

Shah Jahan divided his Deccan dominions into two governments, of which one comprised Berar, Paenghat, Jalna, and Khandesh; but these were soon re-united under one head. The revenue assessment was reorganized by Todar Mal, and the *fooli* era was introduced from 1637-38. In 1638 the Viceroy was Shaista Khan, nephew to the famous mistress of Jahangir, Nur Jahan, who made the fortunes of her family. This is he who had dealings twenty years afterwards with Tavernier, who very slow to pay the jeweller for goods sold, and after all gave him an order on the Aurungabad treasury, where the treasurer mulcted him in discount.

It is very difficult, and would not be very profitable, to pursue the separate thread of Berar provincial history through the tangled coil of Deccan warfare from A. D. 1650, when Aurangzebe became Viceroy of the Deccan, until the hour when he died at Ahmednagar, in A. D. 1707. Berar underwent its share of fire and sword, Maratha plundering and Moghul rack-renting; for the Emperor's long wasting wars soon broke down his revenue system; his finances were ruined by exactions of the Marathas and their pillage of his country; so that the cultivators must have suffered heavily towards the end of his reign.

But in A. D. 1660 we find from old revenue papers that Chanda and Deogarh* were both included in the subah of Berar; tribute was collected from the zamindars of these tracts, that is, the Gond Rajas, and carried to the treasury at Aurangabad. And we know that Bakht Buland the Deogarh Rajah, turned Musulman to obtain Aurangzebe's support, though he afterwards took advantage of the Emperor's distress to ravage all the country on both sides of the Wardah, while Chanda shook off its tributary yoke by the same opportunity. From 1670 A. D. the Maratha forays became frequent and destructive. You may still see on the crest of the southern hills the ruins of redoubts and stone gateways which were set up about A. D. 1671 to stop the Maratha inroads down these passes into the rich valley below. In that year Sivaji's general, Pratap Rao, plundered so far east as Karinjah, and first exacted from the village officers a pledge to pay *chauth*. In 1704 things had got to their worst; the Marathas swarmed throughout Berar like "ants or locusts" and laid bare whole districts, being joined by large numbers of the people. Zulfikar Khan, one of Aurangzebe's best captains, whom the Marathas always avoided in the field, drove them out of the province and relieved the Governor, who had been beaumed in at Elliehpur and thoroughly cowed. But they returned incessantly, levying *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*, with alternative of fire and sword, cutting off the sources of revenue, and wearying out the disorganized armies of the empire.

After Aurangzebe's death, the Marathas consolidated their predominance, and chauth and sardeshmukhi were formally granted by the Saiyad Ministers of Furukhsir in 1717 upon the six and a half subahs of the Deccan. But in 1720 Chin Khalich Khan, Viceroy of the Deccan, under the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, won his independence by three victories over the imperial lieutenants, or rather over the armies commanded by the partisans of the Saiyad Ministers, who governed in the Emperor's name. Nizam-ul-Mulk had been joined by the Subahdar of Berar. The first battle was near Burhanpore in A. D. 1721, the second at Balapur, soon after; and the last decisive victory was taken, in August A. D. 1724, at Shaker-Khelda, called *Fatte-Khelda*† from that day, in the present Buldana District. From this date Berar has always been nominally subject to the Hyderabad dynasty. The Bhonsles posted their officers all over the province, they occupied it with their troops, they collected more than half the revenue, and they fought among themselves for possession of the right to collect; but, with the exception of a few parganas ceded to the Peshwa, the Nizam through all his misfortunes has constantly maintained his title as *de jure* sovereign of this country, and it was always admitted by the Marathas. These misfortunes must be passed over here for want of space with only a mere allusion. A brief account of them is given in the article we are extracting from, and which tells also of the struggle for territory and revenue between Maratha and Moghul that commenced in 1737 under Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of his family's independence, and ended by the same Raghoji signing Deogaon in 1803, after the Maratha chiefs had been completely defeated by General Wellesley, a treaty which resigned all claim to territory and revenue west of the Wardah; Nurnala and Gawelgarh remaining in his possession, with a small tract afterwards exchanged.

The material and even moral injury caused to this province by the wars of the 18th century must have been wide and deep. Described in the Ain-i-Akbari as highly cultivated and in parts populous, supposed by M. deThevenot in 1667 to be one of the wealthiest portions of the empire, it fell on evil days before the close of the 17th century. Cultivation fell off just when the finances were strained by the long wars; the local revenue officers rebelled; the army became

* Above the plain north of Nagpur. † *Fath*, victory.

mutinous; and the Marathas easily plundered a weak province, when they had divided its efforts by cutting off its trade. Wherever the Emperor appointed a jagirdar the Marathas appointed another, and both claimed the revenue; while foragers from each side exacted forced contributions; so that the harassed cultivator often threw up his land, and helped to plunder his neighbour. The Maratha by these means succeeded in fixing his hold on this province; but its resources were dilapidated, and its people must have been seriously demoralized by a *regime* of barefaced plunder and fleecing, without attempt at principle or stability.

By the partition treaty of Hyderabad (dated 1804), the whole of Berar, including districts east of Wardah—but excluding certain tracts left with the Nagpur chiefs and the Peshwa, was made over in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Nizam. The forts of Gawelgarh and Narnala remained subject to Nagpur. Certain tracts about Sindkhed and Jalna, in the south-west corner of the present Berar province, were restored by Scindia to the Hyderabad State; and had after two centuries an independent Musulman dynasty again ruled in the Deccan up to the skirts of the Sautpuras.

The peace of Deogaon had put a stop to actual warfare in Berar; but the people continued to suffer intermittently from the inroads of Pindaris, and incessantly from misgovernment. The province had been restored to the Nizam just at the time when confusion in his dominions was at its worst. The Nizam's territories are, writes General Wellesley (January 1804), "one complete chaos from the Godavery to Hyderabad." And again: "Sindkhed is a nest of thieves. The situation of this country is shocking; the people are starving in hundreds; and there is no government to afford the slightest relief."

The war of 1817-18 did not seriously affect the tranquillity of Berar, though there was fighting with the Maratha States in the east and west, and against the Pindaris beyond the Sautpuras. After the conclusion of this war a fresh treaty was made in 1822, which settled the frontier of Berar, and conferred upon the Nizam all the country west of the Wardah. The tracts lying east of that river were at length formally ceded to Nagpur, but the districts taken by the Peshwa in 1795, and those which had been left to the Bhonsla in 1803, were all restored to the Hyderabad State. Thus, the parganas across the Wardah of Ashti, Arvi, and Armair, which had belonged to Berar from very early days, were at length separated from this province; but the forts of Gawelgarh and Narnala were recovered, with the subjacent parganas of Akot, Argaon, and others, and all the hill-range known as the Melghat. The Peshwa restored Umarkhed and other tracts in the south-east; while all claims by the Marathas on the Nizam for *chauth* were for ever extinguished.

From the report of Sir H. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, we learn that in 1820 the troops in Berar amounted nominally to 20,000, an extravagant number, which proves the disorder of the country and the improvidence of its rulers. The report says further that this province is naturally the most fertile part of the Nizam's dominions, but that it has suffered severely from Pindaris and from the depredations of Naiks and Bhoels, insomuch that the net revenue collected is not now (1815-20) more than half the sum which the province was estimated to yield at the close of the war in 1803. This is just what Wellesley predicted in 1804. "Unless the Subah" (he writes) "be forced to reform his military establishment, take my word for it that the average of the Nizam's receipts (from Berar) for the next ten years will be even less than those of the last ten." And Wellesley goes on to point out, with characteristic sagacity, how the sudden cessation of arms in the Deccan must for the time even aggravate civil disorder under a native government. Large bodies of troops are disbanded, who become gangs of plunderers too strong for the weak police, while the spread of British annexation establishes rigid irresistible order all round, and drives all the brigands of India within the narrow limits of Native States which they can ravage with impunity. So Berar was harried from time to time by bands of men under leaders who set up in defiance of the Government on various pretexts, but always with the real object of plundering. Sometimes, the British Irregular Forces had to take the field in opposition; on one occasion they had to face a body of 4,000 men collected by a man

who called himself Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpur. The rebels were driven off; but Brigadier Onslow died on the field from a fall with his horse. This was in May 1849. In June, Brigadier Hampton's cavalry by forced marches got Appa Sahib's banditti within reach of their sabres; after a sharp and spirited action, in which the Brigadier was dangerously wounded, Appa Sahib was captured, and his followers dispersed.

Throughout these troubles the behaviour of the Hindu deshmukhs and other pargana officers was most significantly treasonable against the Nizam's government. They did their best to thwart his commanders and to abet the pretenders, although the rebel bands plundered and ravished wherever they went.

It may here be mentioned that the last fight of this kind in Berar was at Chichamba near Risod, in 1859, when a plundering party of Rohillas was pursued by a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent into the village. Being thus driven to lay behind walls, they resisted an assault by the fatigued Contingent infantry, and Captain Mackinnon was there killed.

After the old war-time came the "cankers of a calm world." For then began the palmy days of the great farmers-general at Hyderabad, who flourished like green bay trees. Messrs. Palmer and Company overshadowed the Government, and very nearly proved too strong for Sir C. Metcalfe, when he laid the axe to the root of their power; they had made large loans at 24 per cent. to the Nizam's Government, for the maintenance of that very numerous cavalry which (as has been already mentioned) was organized at the instance of the British Resident for the protection of Berar. Then Poorun Mull, a mighty money-lender of Hyderabad, got most of Berar in farm; but in 1839 he was turned out of his districts by the Nizam's Minister, under pressure from the British Resident. Poorun Mull refused to quit hold of his security for advances made, and showed fight when Messrs. Pestanji sent agents to take his place—for after all the Nizam had only changed his banker. However, Poorun Mull had to give up; but he presented to the Hyderabad Government an account showing balance due to him of two millions sterling, which the ministry altogether refused to pay, proving, by a different system of book-keeping, that Poorun Mull was deeply in debt to the treasury.

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had no better luck in the sequel. These were enterprising Parsi merchants, who in 1835-36 made, according to their own statement, the first considerable exportation of cotton from Berar to Bombay. They gave liberal advances to cotton-growers, set up cotton-screws at Khamgaon and other places, and took up generally the export of produce from the Nizam's country. In 1841, large assignments of revenue in Berar for reimbursement of advances to the State were made to them by Chandu Lal; but in 1843 that Minister resigned, having conducted the State to the verge of bankruptcy, and Pestanji had to deal with another cabinet. He claimed about forty lakhs of rupees. Nevertheless, in 1845, he was ordered to give up his Berar districts; and on his refusal, his collecting agents were attacked at Parbani, Balapur, and Akola. Sixteen of his men were killed at the place first named, so he was forced to evacuate the assignments; while his subsequent importunities for payment seem to have been staved off by exchequer bills and cheques on native bankers, which all proved inconvertible currency.

Messrs. Pestanji and Co. had made large and liberal advances to land-tenants in Berar, they had thus restored cultivation over wide tracts, and rekindled the lamp in many deserted villages. Among Berar agriculturists they have left a very good reputation.

All these proceedings may have damaged the State's credit, as Raja Chandu Lal's financing had hampered its revenue; for in 1843, and in several succeeding years, the pay of the Nizam's irregular force maintained under the treaty of 1800 had to be advanced by the British Government. In 1850 it had fallen again into heavy arrears. There were other unsatisfied claims of the British Government on the Nizam; and his whole debt amounted to forty-five lakhs in 1853. The bankruptcy of the Hyderabad Government disorganized their administration; the non-payment of the troops continued to be a serious political evil. Therefore, in 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, under which the existing Hyderabad Contingent force is maintained by the British Government, in lieu of

the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war; while, for the payment of this Contingent, and other claims on the Nizam, districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Rupees were assigned to our Government. And the districts in Berar—Penghat and Balaghat—which this treaty assigned to British management, are now popularly understood to form the province of Berar, although they do not at all coincide in extent with the boundaries of that province under the Nizam, still less with the imperial subah.

The territory made over to the British under this treaty comprised, besides the Assigned Districts, as they now exist, the districts of Dharasco and the Raichore Doab. It was agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue should be paid to him. His Highness was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war; the Contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's Army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

The provisions of the treaty of 1853, however, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802. To remove these difficulties, and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in 1857, a new treaty was concluded in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Surapur, which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the Raja, was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dharasco and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. On the other hand, the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavery, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties, and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar, together with other districts, making up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 (£320,000) should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made. Certain territorial exchanges were also made, with the object of bringing under British administration those lands within these districts which were held in *jagir* for payment of troops, or which were allotted for the Nizam's privy purse.

The history of the Assigned Districts since 1853 is marked by no important political events beside the change made under the treaty of 1860. Its smooth course was scarcely ruffled even by the cyclone of 1857, whatever fires may have been smouldering beneath the surface, the country remained calm, measuring its behaviour not by Delhi, but by Hyderabad. In 1858, Tantia Topi got into the Santpura hills, and tried to break across southward that he might stir up the Deccan; but he was headed at all outlets, and never got away into the Berar valley.

The management of these districts by the Nizam's officers had been worse than the contemporary administration of the adjoining Nagpur territory, which was during a long minority under British regency, and which continued to be well governed until it lapsed. Consequently, a stream of emigrants had flowed toward the Nagpur country across the Wardah from Berar. "And thus" (writes Sir R. Temple in 1867) "the condition of Berar when the province was assigned to British management, though weakly, and needing restorative measures, was not beyond the hope of speedy recovery. And fortunately the means of restoration were at hand; for the soil was famed far and wide among the peasantry for its fertility; and its repute, always high, was further enhanced by the fact of so much of it having remained fallow of late years—a circumstance which was supposed to ensure a rich return to those who reclaimed the waste and raised the first crops on virgin culture. The neighbouring districts were full of families who had emigrated thither from Berar, and who, with the usual attachment of the people to their original patrimony, were anxious to return on any suitable opportunity. Thus hundreds of families and thousands of individuals immigrated back into Berar. Many villages in the Nagpur country lost many of their hands in this way, and were sometimes put to serious straits. Some apprehension was even caused to the Nagpur officials. But of course the natural course of things had its way, and eastern Berar became replenished. This was only one mode out of several,

which it would be tedious to detail, whereby the cultivation of Berar was restored and augmented.

"But there shortly supervened the consequences of the American war, which indeed stimulated many parts of India, but which (if the metaphor is admissible) positively electrified Berar. Before this, cotton had been one out of many staples. It now became the prevailing, absorbing, predominating product. Much of other sorts of culture was displaced to make room for it. The people imported quantities of food-grain from the Nagpur country, in order that they might have the more land whereon to raise the remunerative cotton crop. The staple, too, is one that requires much manual toil in weeding, picking, ginning, packing, and the like. Hence there arose a great and urgent demand for rural labour, which of course operated to raise the standard of wages. A great exportation of cotton to Bombay was soon established. The importation of foreign produce was far from proportionate; consequently, much of the return for this cotton consisted of cash and bullion. This circumstance, making money cheap, tended to raise the prices of all things. Another effect was that the labouring and producing classes, especially the agriculturists, were rapidly enriched.

"At the very same time, the construction of railway works throughout the whole length of the province was at its full swing, not only causing the employment of all labour, skilled and unskilled, that could be got on the spot, but also introducing a large foreign element which settled temporarily, at least, in the province. Thus the value of labour, and the rates of prices generally, were still further enhanced.

"In other parts of India, the operation of these or similar causes has been perceptible, but in many parts it has been partial only; in others its force may have been detracted from by other influences. But in Berar it was universal, extending from one end of the province to the other; and there was nothing whatever to counteract its force. It is this sort of universality which constitutes, perhaps, the peculiarity of the process in these districts.

"This state of things has rendered the people generally prosperous, progressive, and contented. Some classes do unfortunately suffer therefrom. This, though perhaps it may be mitigated, cannot altogether be helped. Those who suffer will naturally complain, but that the accession to provincial prosperity has been vast and rapid is unquestionable. The most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the province in importance have been more than realized, and there is every thing in favour of its further increase."

To the foregoing summary, extracted from the *Berar Gazetteer* published in 1870, a few details may be added from the report on the Census of 1881. The area occupied by cultivators (11,346 square miles) has increased by nearly 50 per cent. since 1867. The land revenue has increased from Rs. 44,43,799 to Rs. 63,23,619, or by 42·3 per cent. in the same period. The returns show increase in farm stock, the number of cattle, sheep and goats, and of carts. The area occupied per head of the agricultural population has increased from 3·70 acres in 1867 to 3·97 acres in 1880-81. By the side of this improvement in the welfare of the classes who own or cultivate land, it is noticed that "the good wages enjoyed by the landless field labourers in ordinary years are evidenced by the fact that they are sufficient to attract outsiders into the province at harvest time." Summing up the signs of material prosperity, the compiler of the last Census Report remarks:—"It may be said that the people of Berar are able to draw from the province itself an ample food-supply in jowari and wheat. They are able, in addition to the clothing they themselves manufacture, to expend from ten to twelve rupees per family on imported piece-goods; they are able to spend a considerable sum on luxuries; they are called on to pay as provincial taxes only Rs. 2-2 per family of five per annum if agriculturists, and Rs. 3-6-0 per family if non-agriculturists" (Census Report, pages 229—232).

The history of the last decade can hardly be passed over without the remark that, though Berar escaped the great plague of famine which prevailed in Southern and Western India during the years 1876-78, the poorer classes in the province undoubtedly suffered much hardship at that time, and the cattle died by thousands for want of fodder. Of late years, moreover, there has been excessive mortality among the people from epidemics of cholera.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

14. The province is divided for purposes of administration into six districts, which are again sub-divided into 22 tahsils or taluks, which are revenue and judicial sub-divisions. The administration is conducted under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad by one Revenue and Fiscal Commissioner and one Judicial Commissioner, who have their head-quarters at Amraoti. The Revenue Commissioner is the head of the local administration in the province, subject to the control of the Resident. The Judicial Commissioner exercises the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge and superintends administratively the working of the courts of justice in all their departments, subject to the orders and instructions of the Resident, whose court is the High Court for the province. The Judicial Commissioner exercises also general supervision over the Jail Department.

The general staff for conducting the district administration consists of the following officers, who exercise usually both civil magisterial and revenue powers on the system in vogue in what are termed non-regulation provinces :—

6 Deputy Commissioners,
17 Assistant Commissioners,
9 Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Three or more Attachés from the staff of the Resident at Hyderabad are also usually deputed for employment in general administrative work in the province to strengthen the staff of Assistant Commissioners. Assistance is also rendered in petty magisterial work by Special or Honorary Magistrates, of whom there are in all 19 in number.

Separate departments are managed and supervised by special officers.

The Inspector General of Police has also in his charge the departments of Jails and Registration.

In the Police Department there are six District Superintendents of Police, one appointed to each district, and two Assistant Superintendents.

The jails are in the care of the Civil Surgeon at each district head-quarters.

The Sanitary Commissioner, who is also Inspector General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, controls the Medical Department.

The Educational Department is in charge of the Director of Public Instruction, who has below him one Educational Inspector and seven Deputy Inspectors.

The Forest Department is managed by a Conservator, three Assistant Conservators, and one Sub-Assistant.

In the Public Works Department there are three Executive Engineers, each in charge of one of the three divisions, East Berar, West Berar and South Berar, into which the province is for these purposes sub-divided, and four Assistant Engineers. The Superintending Engineer is located at Bohirim, where he is also Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, having an Assistant Secretary.

At the head of each revenue sub-division or taluk is a Tahsildar, who is assisted by a Naib and other assistants called karkuns.

The last link in the chain of administrative organization consists of the village officials.

At the head of the village is the Patel, whose office is usually hereditary, and he is assisted by a Putwari or accountant, who is also generally a hereditary incumbent.

In small villages the Patel has both revenue and police duties. He is agent for the collection of the State revenue, and is superintendent of the jaglias or village police, who, though not organised under the Police Department, have many

miscellaneous duties to perform, as village messengers, watchmen, guardians of boundary-marks, &c., which are outside the functions of the regular police. The Patel must give information of all crimes, and in cases of necessity may arrest persons.

In some of the large villages a "Police Patel" is appointed separately from the "Revenue Patel." In that case the former has charge of the village pound, and gets certain allowances from the cattle pound fees.

The Patwari, besides the duty of preparing the annual jamabundi, or statement showing the occupant, area, rental, and crop of every field in his circle, has to keep all the village payers and accounts; to register the applications for land, and the "naimamas" giving up land, and the papers showing transfers which he has to produce as vouchers for the changes shown in the holdings in the yearly jamabundi; he is also responsible that every payment of revenue is duly written up in the receipt book, which every registered land occupant holds.

Both the Patel and Patwari are remunerated by a fixed percentage on the land revenue at the following scale:—

On the 1st Rs. 1,000 of land revenue			5	per cent.
" 2nd " 1,000	"		4	"
" 3rd " 1,000	"		3	"
" 4th " 1,000	"		2	"
And at one per cent. on any further amount.				

Both Patels and Patwaris are remunerated at the same scale.

For miscellaneous and stationery charges on the 1st Rs. 500 of land revenue			3	per cent.
2nd " 500	"		2	"
" " 7,000	"		1½	"
And one per cent. for any further amount.				

One-third is paid to Patel and two-thirds to Patwari.

SECTION IV.

Character of Land Tenures; system of Survey and Settlement.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The whole province, with the exception of the hill taluk tract of the Melghat, which was excluded from survey, and some uncultivated tracts in the Wun and Ajra Districts, which were surveyed merely in blocks without classification of soil, has been measured, classified, and assessed field by field under the Bombay Survey and Settlement Rules. These operations of survey and settlement extended over 17 years, having begun in March 1861 and ceased in November 1878. The total expenditure on survey operations from first to last amounted to Rs. 22,27,875, making an average cost of Rs. 134 per mile. The annual increase to the revenue resulting from the operations is stated to have been Rs. 15,12,003, equivalent to a yearly return of 69 per cent. of the outlay. The settlement was sanctioned for 30 years, on the expiry of which a revised assessment will be fixed "not with reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce or facilities of communications."

The first settlements having been introduced in 1862 revision will not begin anywhere in the province before 1892-93. Similarly the last made settlements introduced in 1876 will expire in 1906-07.

The system of settlement being ryatwari, each occupant of land registered on the Government returns stands to the Government in nearly the same relation as a zamindar in the North-Western Provinces; the Patel being the lumberdar. Each registered occupant is at liberty to sub-let his land, but any such arrangement is private, and finds no place in the revenue records.

The holder on his own account of a field of survey number, whether an individual or a body of co-sharers or co-occupants, is called the registered occupant; he holds on condition of paying the assessed revenue and other dues. Being in

arrears at once renders liable to forfeiture, not only the right of occupancy, but all rights connected with it, *viz.*, those over trees and buildings.

On the other hand, no occupant is bound to hold his land more than one year if he does not like it. As long as he gives due notice according to the law, *i. e.*, in due form and at a fixed convenient season (so that the land may be available for cultivation to a successor), he is free to "relinquish" his holding, or any part of it comprising an entire survey number or part of a survey number, his separate occupancy of which is recognised in the revenue account. But he must pay up the revenue for the year.

A transfer of occupancy by sale or otherwise is also subject to the same condition, for it is in effect a relinquishment by the registered holder and an assent by a new comer to take the holding in his place, and the Government is not bound by the transfer till the current year's revenue is paid up.

Though the occupant is thus at liberty to diminish his holding according to his own pleasure, he is nevertheless free to maintain it for ever if he chooses.

At the close of the thirty year's settlement, he must accept the revised (if any alteration happens to be made) just as in any other Indian settlement, and if he does not approve of the revised settlement he may "relinquish" the land; that is all.

The occupant of a field or number which is appropriated to agriculture (*i. e.*, is not a plot of building, land or site in a village or town, &c.) may do anything he pleases in the way of improvement, and may erect farms and agricultural buildings. But he must not apply it to any other purpose than agriculture without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

Land tenures.

16. The land tenures of the province may be divided into—

1. Ordinary land tenure.
2. Exceptional tenures.

The ordinary land tenure is by cultivation occupancy. The exceptional tenures are known as jagir, inam, and inam.

The tenures by cultivation occupancy may be thus classified:—

(*a.*) Registered occupants holding direct from Government, the fields being registered in their names;

(*b.*) Persons possessing interests similar in kind to those of the registered occupants, and

(*c.*) Tenants.

A registered occupant of a field is known as a khatedar. Subject to certain restrictions, the occupant is absolute proprietor of his holdings; may sell, let or mortgage it, or any part of it; cultivate it or leave it waste, so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement (usually thirty years) and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements. The total number of khatedars in Berar is 153,955 males and 8,585 females; in other words, every ninth male in Berar is a registered occupant holding direct from Government. The position of khatedar is so highly prized that the prosperity of a caste may be gauged to some extent by the proportionate number of khatedars in it. The average holding of each khatedar is 44 acres.

Co-sharers and co-occupants possess interests similar in kind to those of khatedar. The term co-sharer is applied with reference to a whole field; the co-sharer is a partner of the khatedar in the whole field, working with him on the joint stock or co-operative system. The term co-occupant is applied with reference to a part only of a field; the co-occupant separately cultivates a specified part of the field, in all respects as if he were khatedar thereof.

A co-sharer is known in Marathi as *Marakatdar*, *bhayindar*, *biserdar*, *takiadar* or *sudia*. If claiming his share through another co-sharer, and not directly

from the khatedar, the prefix "pot," *e.g.*, pot hisselar, &c., is used. Two exceptional varieties of co-sharers are known as the *ang-bhagindar* and the *bail-bhagindar*. The former gets his share from his personally working in the common field, the latter from supplying bullocks. The latter tenure is, however, rare, as those who supply bullocks generally supply labour also, and rank as ordinary co-sharers. The ang-bhagindar tenure is restricted to the less wealthy, whose means do not run to the possession of bullocks.

There are three varieties of tenants:—(*a*) the tenant paying money rent, (*b*) the tenant paying rent in kind on the batai or metayer system, and (*c*) the *pot-kowldar*, a tenant at will, who pays rent either in money or in kind, his landlord meeting the revenue demand. *Pot-kowldars* are only found in Basim town. The batai sub-tenure (metairie) was formerly, and is still, very common in Berar. These are the ordinary terms of the batai contract. The registered occupant of the land pays the assessment on it, but makes it over entirely to the metayer, and receives as rent half the crop after it has been cleaned and made ready for market. The proportion of half is invariable, but the metayer sometimes deducts his seed before dividing the grain. He (the sub-tenant) finds seed, labour, oxen, and all cultivating expenses. The period of lease is usually fixed, but it depends on the state of the land. If it is bad, the period may be long, but no term of metairie holding gives any right of occupancy.

Metairies are going out of fashion. As the country gets richer the prosperous cultivator will not agree to pay a rent of half the produce, and demands admission to partnership. Money rents are also coming into usage slowly, mainly, because the land now occasionally falls into the hands of classes who do not cultivate, and who are thus obliged to let to others. The money-lenders can now sell up a cultivator living on his field and give a lease for it; formerly they could hardly have found a tenant.

17. The term *jagir* means any rent-free holding of one or more whole villages. Almost every jagir title was given by the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam, one or two only by the Peshwa, but not one full grant derives from the Bhonsla dynasty, which never arrogated to itself that sovereign prerogative. The jagir villages of Berar are 218 in number, and occupy an area of 385,748 acres, or more than one-thirteenth of the province. They occur in every taluk. Jagir tenure.

18. The *izaradar* is the lessee of an integral waste village, farmed out to him by the Government on a lease which may be granted for any term not extending beyond the next settlement of the taluk in which the village is situate. For the first three years no rent is paid. For the fourth year either one-fifth or one-tenth of the full assessment is paid, according as the village belongs to the first or second class of waste villages. In the fifth year the rent is doubled, in the sixth year trebled, and so on until the full revenue assessment is reached. The object of the lease being to encourage the breaking of the land for cultivation, tracts containing valuable timber are excluded; quarrying or mining is prohibited, special arrangements are made in the lessee's favor in the case of an excess of uncultivable land, and special rules are laid down with regard to grazing, the lessee making his own arrangements with his tenants, disputes between them being decided by the civil court. During the currency of the lease he is Patel and Patwari of the village, and at its expiry, when the village is liable to be surveyed and to have its assessment revised, the offices of patel and patwari are offered to him, and he is recorded as khatedar of all land then in his own cultivation. The total number of izaradars enumerated is 64, of whom 56 belong to the Wun District. Izaradar.

19. The term *inam* is applied to fields just as jagir is to villages. Inams were sometimes granted for religious or charitable objects, and were sometimes personal by origin. They are thus described in the *Berar Gazetteer* (pages 103—4):— Inamdar.

"Grants to religious or charitable institutions by the sovereigns or their deputies are very numerous, none of them date from a time earlier than the 17th century, and most of them are under the seal of Aurangzeb's Mahomedans. Land has been made over rent free for the support of many masjids, Hindu temples, holy places, tombs, dharamsalas for hos-

pitals) and shrines innumerable. Money payments from certain revenues have been allotted, and the right to collect dues from specified villages. Where the grants were for religious rites, liturgies, or menial services at an institution, they have shown a tendency, perceptible even in Christian countries, to merge into personal estates, vesting in an ecclesiastical family or community. The services have become obsolete, and the buildings decayed. These grants or inams are now continued on condition of service and maintenance of buildings. Other grants are personal by origin. It was very common for the Moghal rulers, and for the Mahrattas while they had power, to make petty allotments of rent free land for the maintenance of persons whose piety, poverty, or learning gave them some claim. Waste land was usually granted, often on a life-tenure only, but a little interest got the rent free estate continued to heirs; and tenures of this sort are among the oldest in the province. There seems to have been a tacit understanding that grants of this kind, once bestowed, should not lapse."

Inamdars are most numerous in the Jalgaon, Morsi and Malkapur Taluks.

SECTION V.

Civil Divisions.

20. The districts into which the province is divided and the taluks comprised in each, are shown below, together with their respective area, population and revenue :—

Districts.	Taluks.	No. of villages inhabited.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.
					Rs.
Amraoti	Amraoti	248	672	163,456	4,64,971
	Chandur	298	855	171,641	3,77,949
	Morsi	212	622	129,688	4,20,750
	Murtazapur	257	619	110,573	3,12,080
Akola	Akola	295	739	139,421	4,48,219
	Akot	221	518	144,253	5,06,399
	Balapur	168	570	107,299	2,51,819
	Jalgaon	165	892	105,739	3,15,821
	Khamgaon	181	441	96,119	2,74,955
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	213	469	148,041	4,03,556
	Daryapur	207	505	123,109	4,86,941
	Melghat	313	1,649	42,655	34,968
Buldana	Chikhli	273	1,009	140,011	2,87,478
	Mehkar	299	790	168,506	2,65,294
	Malkapur	315	1,005	131,244	4,06,210
Wun	Wun	276	909	107,846	97,237
	Yootmal	323	1,062	139,768	1,47,549
	Darwha	275	1,079	78,814	2,00,496
	Kelapor	265	837	72,654	81,923
Basim	Basim	322	1,051	137,269	2,92,571
	Pusad	208	634	70,543	1,82,631
	Mangrul	311	1,276	125,061	1,23,055
	Total ...	5,588	17,711	2,672,873	63,65,728

For police purposes each district is sub-divided as follows:—

District.	Taluk.	No. of police circles.	District.	Taluk.	No. of police circles.
Amraoti	Amraoti	4	Buldana	Chikhli	5
	Murtazapur	3		Mehkar	5
	Chandur	5		Malkapur	3
	Morsi	3		Total	13
	Total	15	Wun	Wun	2
Akola	Akola	2		Yeotmal	3
	Akot	3		Darwha	4
	Balapur	3		Kelapur	3
	Khamgaon	2		Total	11
	Jalgaon	2	Basim	Basim	5
	Total	12		Pusad	4
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	4		Mangrul	2
	Daryapur	2		Total	11
	Melghat	6		Grand Total	74
	Total	12			

SECTION VI.

Results of Last Census.

21. The general results shown by the Census of 1881 were as follows:—

Density of population.

The total population of the province was found to be 2,672,673, showing an increase of nearly 20 per cent. since the Census of 1867, an increase partly due to the natural growth of population, and partly to the influx of immigrants. The average annual rate of increase since the last Census has been 1·013808, or nearly, fourteen per mille per annum. This includes increase by excess of immigration over emigration as well as increase by excess of births over deaths. At this rate the population would double itself in 50·58 years.

Of the total population less than ⅛th live in towns, the rest in rural villages.

The general density of the population is 151 to the square mile.

The following table shows the population and its relative density in each taluk:—

Taluk.	Total area in square miles.	Population.	No. per square mile.	No. of towns and villages per square mile.
Amraoti	672	163,456	240·23	·37
Chandur	855	171,011	200·71	·35
Morsi	622	129,088	208·50	·34
Murtazapur	610	110,573	181·26	·42
Akola	789	199,421	198·66	·39
Akot	518	144,255	278·48	·43
Balapur	370	107,266	168·07	·29
Jalgaon	392	105,730	269·74	·42
Khamgaon	441	96,179	218·09	·36
Ellichpur	469	148,041	315·65	·45
Daryapur	505	123,105	243·78	·41
Melghat	1,649	42,655	25·86	·19
Chikhli	1,009	140,011	138·79	·27
Malkapur	790	168,506	213·30	·38
Mehkar	1,005	191,244	190·59	·31
Yeotmal	909	107,846	118·64	·30
Darwha	1,002	123,788	123·03	·30
Kelapur	1,079	78,814	73·04	·25
Wun	857	72,654	84·77	·34
Basim	1,051	157,090	150·03	·31
Mangrul	634	76,142	120·09	·35
Pusad	1,270	125,051	98·21	·24

The general average number of persons per occupied house is 5·74.

The densely populated taluks include the fertile valley which forms the bed of the Purna river; the sparsely populated taluks are (setting aside the Melghat mountain tract) sometimes known as the Balaghat or upland country lying above the outer scarps of the Ajunta range.

Religions.

22. The principal religion is Hinduism; 90·8 per cent. of the population are Hindus, only 7 per cent. are Musalmans. The figures of the principal religions are—

Hindus	2,428,654	Jains	20,020
Musalmans	187,355	Jews	3
Sikhs	525	Parsis	242
Christians	1,335	Aborigines	37,538
Buddhists	1		

Sexes.

23. In regard to proportion of the sexes, males were found to be slightly in excess—the numbers being in every 10,000 of the population, 5,165 males to 4,835 females, approximately about 16 males to every 15 females.

Marriage.

24. The marriage statistics show the numbers of married males and females very nearly equal, proving that polygamy must be rare. Girls marry generally before 10 years of age, but boys rarely before 15.

Among aboriginal tribes the boys are not usually married until they are full grown men, and girls are also allowed to attain the age of puberty unmarried.

Of the total female community 19·6 per cent. are widows.

Among the population above the age of 15, only 9·7 per cent. of the men and 1·3 per cent. of the women are single.

Infants.

25. The returns of infant population show that female births are in excess of male births, being in the ratio of 103 females to 100 males.

Castes and tribes.

26. There are 9 great divisions of Musalmans, 66 divisions of Rajputs, 46 trading castes, and 53 sub-divisions of the Kunbi caste. There are 160 other Hindu castes, and 12 non-Hindu or aboriginal tribes or castes. Of Musalmans 28 divisions are enumerated.

The principal castes and their numbers, classified according to their social position, are shown below:—

Castes of good social standing.

	No.		No.
Brahmans	45,764	Bhats, Thakurs	3,574
Rajputs	44,183	Sonars, Kasars	35,212
Kayasts	1,066	Mashias	4,111
Khatris	2,015	Simpis	12,599
Wani castes	67,971	Kurdis	834,174
Vidurs	11,747	Gaolis, Wanjaris, Malis	223,653
Garaos	9,294	Baris, Lodhis	25,403
Gosaris, Bairagis	14,542		

Castes of inferior social standing.

	No.		No.
Sutar, Lohar	44,197	Warthi	21,559
Hatgar, Koshti, Sali, Rangari	44,987	Gopal Bhatate	6,597
Bahlar, Kumbar, Padhal, Otari	54,320	Banjara	60,511
Kalal	14,943	Koltasti, Kaikari, Chitrakathi,	
Teli, Dhangar, Halbi	152,916	Parthi, Takankar	16,139
Mahali	32,517	Jogna, Burud, Khatik, Waddar	14,767
Gondhali, Sorode	4,892	Chambhar, Dohor	31,452
Koli	30,368	Mahar, Bedar	309,987
Bhoi, Pahari	24,127	Mang	46,860

Language.

27. Marathi is the language spoken by five-sixths of the inhabitants of Berar, while Hindustani is made use of by less than one-eighth.

Of aboriginal languages, Gondi and Telugu are spoken in parts of the Wun District, and Kurku in the Melghat.

Immigration.

28. Of the total population 435,033, or 16 per cent., were found to be

immigrants from other provinces, of whom 42½ per cent. came from the Central Provinces, 30 per cent. from the Nizam's Dominions, and 18 per cent. from Bombay.

The immigrants are chiefly agriculturists attracted by the favourable conditions of Berar to the cultivator.

Occupation.

29. The following table shows the distribution of the population among the six main classes of occupation :—

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
I—Professional class	43,095	V—Industrial class	241,585
II—Domestic class	15,179	VI—Indefinite and non-productive class	1,168,076
III—Commercial class	28,619		
IV—Agricultural class	1,176,185		

Of the total population, 1,829,379, or 68·4 per cent., are returned as agriculturists, the remainder 843,294, or 31·6 per cent., as non-agricultural. Slightly more than half the males in Berar belong to the agricultural class; slightly more than one-third belong to the indefinite and non-productive class, and slightly more than one-tenth belong to the industrial class.

The principal castes among the khatedars or registered occupants of fields and their respective numbers are as follows :—

Caste.	No. of Khatedars.	Caste.	No. of Khatedars.
Kunbi	77,107	Andh	2,740
Mali	20,406	Korku	2,704
Musalman	5,622	Wani castes	2,490
Teli	4,776	Bari	2,182
Mahar	4,412	Gond	1,945
Rajput	3,707	Koli	1,849
Dhangar	3,505	Wazgari	1,846
Brahman	2,859	Mahali	1,178

The industrial classes show a population of 241,585, of whom about 41 per cent are workers in textile fabrics, among which cotton working is the chief; workers in mineral substances, such as potters, blacksmiths, &c., are the next most numerous class, amounting to about 14 per cent.; and the next class are those connected with the production of food and drink, about 10 per cent.

Beggars are returned as numbering 39,211.

Education.

30. The returns show a total of only 57,827 males, who could both read and write, and 27,347 under instruction, so that roughly about 2 males in every fifty are educated, and one other is learning, while the remaining 47 are wholly illiterate.

Insanes, &c.

31. The following table gives the number of insanes, blind persons, deaf-mutes, and lepers, compared with the figures of the last Census :—

	1882.		1881.	
	No.	Proportion per 10,000.	No.	Proportion per 10,000.
Insanes	789	3·5	832	3·1
Blind persons	8,473	38·0	9,671	36·5
Deaf-mutes	277	1·03	2,486	9·3
Lepers	1,432	·6	3,748	·14

Both insanity and blindness appear to have decreased, while the increase of leprosy is very marked. The figures of the preceding Census in regard to deaf-mutism seem rather questionable.

Towns and villages.

32. The following statement shows the number of towns and villages classified

according to the number of their population in each district :—

Class.	No. of towns and villages.					
	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
Less than 200	375	333	415	290	307	305
200— 500	350	327	176	317	410	323
500— 1,000	188	181	85	191	164	155
1,000— 2,000	77	88	40	63	43	47
2,000— 3,000	21	15	4	17	11	4
3,000— 5,000	14	14	9	6	6	4
5,000—10,000	8	6	5	3	...	2

The towns with over 10,000 population are the following :—

District.	Taluk.	Town.	Population.
Amraoti	Amraoti	Amraoti	23,550
	Mortazapur	Karinja	10,925
Akola	Akola	Akola	16,814
	Akot	Akot	16,187
	Khamgaon	Khamgaon	12,390
	Balapur	Balapur	11,244
	Khamgaon	Shegaon	11,079
	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	10,302
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	Ellichpur	26,728
Basim	Basim	Basim	11,576

The total number of population, that is of towns with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants, shows only an increase of less than 8 per cent. since last Census, while the village population has increased by 21½ per cent.

The town population has increased most in the Akola District, and to some extent also in Basim, while the districts of Ellichpur, Amraoti, and Buldana all show a decrease.

In Wun there are no towns.

SECTION VII.

Changes in the Administration.

33. Sir S. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., was transferred to the Viceroy's Council at the end of April 1882. The charge of the Residency then devolved on Mr. J. B. Fitzfierald, Officiating First Assistant Resident, who conducted the current duties until the return from leave on the 1st June of Major G. H. Trevor, the First Assistant Resident. Major Trevor officiated temporarily as Resident till the 24th of June, when he was relieved by Mr. W. B. Jones, B. C. S., then permanently appointed as Resident.

SECTION VIII.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

34. Berar has no tributary or feudatory States; there is therefore nothing to record under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

Survey and Settlement.

35. These operations closed in the year 1878-79. There is, therefore, nothing to record under this head. The demarcation of the Melghat villages, preliminary to a survey of the tract, was carried out during the year, and 8,640 permanent boundary marks were set up at a cost of Rs. 714-12-0. The survey of the entire Melghat Taluk referred to in the Report for 1880-81 has since been sanctioned by the Government of India.

SECTION II.

Waste Lands.

36. At the commencement of the year there were 523 villages, embracing an area of 768,286 acres let out on lease. The rental, which is progressive, was Rs. 58,762 for the year. Of the total number of villages, five were resumed on expiry of lease, and 14 were given out on lease. With the exception of 62, all these villages are in the Wun District.

SECTIONS III. and IV.

37. No Government or Wards' estates exist in the province.

4947

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

Legislating Authority.

38. The Acts of the Indian Legislature that are in force in Berar have been made applicable by virtue of an order from the Viceroy and Governor General of India in his executive capacity. Obviously no legislative enactment could be introduced in any other way in a territory of which the sovereignty belongs to a native prince.

It has been usual for the Resident for the time being to recommend the extension of any Act which it was thought would work well. The Acts made applicable to the province have been noted from time to time in the several annual reports, and during the year under review Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) was extended, but by the terms of the notification, its provisions did not come into force until the commencement of 1883.

SECTION II.

Police.

Strength and constitution.

39. There has been no change in the strength and constitution of the Police. The re-distribution of grades referred to in para. 20 of last year's Report as giving a larger proportion of officers has proved in every way satisfactory. During the year under review the force was composed of:—

			1882.
Inspector General			1
District and Assistant District Superintendents, excluding the Assistant Superintendent at Sirpur-devalad			3
Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, including a Railway Police Inspector			17
Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100, including two Railway Police Chief Constables	Chief Constables	*407	476
	Head do.	69	
	Total	476	
Mounted Police Constables			40
Foot Police do.			2,094
	Total		2,630

Comparative and health of the force.

40. Exclusive of 20 vacancies existing at the end of the year, the force, classified according to race, consisted of 12 Europeans, 4 Eurasians, and 2,600 Natives, according to religion, there were 29 Christians, 1,103 Mahomedans, and 1,488 Hindus, giving percentages of .8, 42·2, and 59·0 respectively.

There were 27 deaths as compared with 30 in 1881, a percentage of 1·02, against 1·1 in the previous year.

Proportion of Police to area and population.

*41. The proportion of police to area and population remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 1 policeman to 8·1 square miles and 905 of the population. In this calculation, as usual, the area and population of the Melghat are not included, as no organized constabulary have up to the present time been introduced there. For police purposes this tract is under the supervision of the Melghat

Good Haldis, who receive special allowances on this account from Government. The regular force is arranged as follows: 1,206 with firearms, 938 with swords only or swords and bucklers, and 549 with batons only.

Dismissals and resignations.

42. There was a very slight increase in the judicial and departmental punishments inflicted during the year, which numbered 41 and 310, against 45 and 291 in 1881. The number of men who from different causes left the force during the year also rose. The details for the past two years are given in the table below:—

	1881.	1882.
On pension or gratuity	90	79
Resigned	113	92
Dismissed	43	50
Discharged	11	36
Deserted	2	1
Died	90	77
Total	349	335
Percentage on strength of force	8·5	8·2

With reference to the above figures the Inspector General of Police explains:—

"The increase is caused by the greater number of men discharged. These represent men who, having presented themselves for enlistment, were interrogated on probation, pending verification of character by a reference to their villages. The verification having proved unsatisfactory, they were discharged. An increase in the number of discharges then merely shows that care is taken not to retain men of bad character in the force."

Men of long service.

43. The number of men of ten years' service and upwards fell from 1,136 to 1,128; this is due partly to the reduction of 20 constables, which took place in connection with the re-distribution of grades, and also to the large number of men who left the force on pension or gratuity. These were nearly all men of long service.

Rewards to Police.

44. The number of policemen rewarded by promotion rose from 2 in 1881 to 7 in 1882, while money rewards fell from 41 to 26.

Inspector-General of the Force.

45. Major Lane, the Inspector General, reports the condition of the force to be satisfactory, and Mr. Ricketts, the Commissioner of the Province, remarks that "the number of judicial as well as of departmental punishments has, it is true, increased, but in an unimportant degree, and it is gratifying to observe that no case of extortion or violence, and only one of petty cheating have come to light, while the large number of appreciative letters received from persons of respectable family and good education for appointments in the higher grades evidence the high estimation in which the force is held by the people of the province. On the whole there has been good judgment in the enforcement of discipline, and the result is that the conduct of the men has been good and the number of punishments small."

Education and instruction.

46. At the end of 1882, 63·1 per cent. of the officers and 24·8 per cent. of the men could read and write, the percentages for the previous year being 64 and 23·7, respectively. The Inspector General says:—

"A few men annually learn to read and write in the police schools; but the strength of the force is not sufficient to allow of men being kept away from duty until they are qualified in this respect; hence learning has to be done between the times spent on ordinary duty, and only men who are really anxious to learn and who give up their spare time in order to do so, acquire the art of reading and writing to an extent practically useful to them in their duties."

Inspection has been properly attended to by all District Superintendents.

Cognizable offences.

47. The number of offences reported to the Police and Magistrates was lower by 1,120, the total being 8,313, against 9,433 in 1881 and 12,931 in 1880. With reference to the decrease the Commissioner writes:—

"The principal result shown by the crime returns of the year is that there has again been a decrease in the total of cognizable crime; the decrease excluding the offence of murder is such amounting to only 2·1 per cent., but following on the large decrease of 24 per cent. shown last year it is the more satisfactory, especially as the price of

food-grains have ruled considerably higher, about 18 per cent. on the whole, than in 1881. The point of depression at which prices begin to influence the returns of crime had clearly not been reached."

Subjoined is a comparative statement classifying the offences of the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	162 ...	270
" II.—Serious offences against the person ...	285 ...	208
" III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only ...	1,070 ...	1,303
" IV.—Minor offences against person ...	818 ...	569
" V.— Do. do. property ...	3,587 ...	3,491
" VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	3,464 ...	2,448
Total ...	9,433 ...	8,314
Deduct local nuisances	3,314 ...	2,326
Balance being offences other than local nuisances ...	6,119 ...	5,988

Causes of increase and decrease.

48. The fluctuations under each class are thus explained:—

Class I.—An increase of 78 is mainly due to the large number of cases appearing under the head of rioting and unlawful assembly, *i. e.*, 220 against 151 in the preceding year. Some of these cases were of a trivial character, and might have been defined as common assaults.

Class II.—The decrease of 17 was fairly evenly distributed under all heads. No unnatural offences are recorded, and although 10 cases occurred of "administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt," they were chiefly attempts to injure on the part of angry wives who had a grudge against their husbands and mixed pounded glass or some other noxious matter in their food.

Class III.—Cases of "serious mischief" and house-breaking increased from 128 and 888 in 1881, to 164 and 1,098 respectively, thus contributing greatly to the total rise of 233 in this class.

The increase in house-breaking offences is, however, nominal, and due to the introduction of a more correct procedure by which offences which formerly came under "lurking house-trespass or house-breaking" in Class V. are now included in the kinds of "house-breaking" falling under Class III. The number of dacoit cases fell from 18 to 5.

Class IV.—This class shows a total decrease of 242 cases. This is due to orders issued to the Police to refrain from taking up cases of mere assault as "hurt." In consequence of these orders, the number of cases of hurt registered by the Police fell from 377 to 124. In 1882 was this last year in which this offence will appear in the Police returns as cognizable, the new Criminal Procedure Code making it a non-cognizable offence.

Class V.—This shows an aggregate decrease of 156 cases, the noticeable fluctuations being under "ordinary theft," the number of which rose from 2,450 to 2,551, and "lurking house-trespass," which fell from 295 to 39. The latter difference, however, is merely nominal, as explained under Class III above.

Class VI.—Exhibits a decrease of 1,016 cases. The fluctuations were chiefly under "vagrancy and bad character," which fell from 59 to 41, and "public and local nuisances," which fell from 3,314 to 2,326. With reference to this latter decrease the Inspector General says:—

"Whether this is a matter altogether for congratulation I have grave doubts. The remarks made by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner in his review of the Report for 1880, and endorsed by the Resident, have, in some districts, I think wrongly, been taken to mean that the Police are not to take action in nuisance cases. In the Hazára District, the District Superintendent found that an order had been issued to the Police not to take up such cases, and the result was that towns were in a very filthy condition."

These observations elicited from the Resident the following remarks in his review of the Police Report of the province :—

"Prosecutions for nuisances have diminished from 3,314 to 2,325, and doubts are expressed whether this reduction is a matter for congratulation. But it is certain that unfettered action on the part of the subordinate police in instituting this class of case is open to much abuse. On the other hand, after the nuisance has been inspected and taken up by a well paid and qualified officer, no check should be put on his instituting a complaint."

Serious offences.

49. A comparison of the serious offences of the two past years gives the following result :—

	1881.	1882.
Murders	24	27
Dakaitis	17	5
Robberies	35	36
Lurking house-trespass ...	1,186	1,137
Theft. { Cattle	257	253
Theft. { Ordinary	2,456	2,551
Total ...	3,975	4,009
Difference ...		+34

Murders.

50. Murders increased by 3. Of the 27 murders 4 were committed in connection with robbery, 3 were of illegitimate children, 3 were actuated by motives of revenge or enmity, and 4 by jealousy; 13 were from causes not ascertained. There were no murders in connection with dakaiti, and there were no cases of murder by poison for the purpose of robbery.

Dakaitis.

51. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a very noticeable decrease under dakaitis, which have fallen from 18 to 5, an unusually low figure for the province, the annual average for the ten years preceding 1881 having been 16. Of these five dakaitis, moreover, one is rather doubtful in regard to the fact of its occurrence, and two were of rather trifling amounts, involving robbery of Rs. 45 and 30 respectively. Only one, in which property to the value of Rs. 1,077 was carried off, appears to have been of a really serious character. About this offence the Resident, in reviewing the Police Report, remarked :—

"The Commissioner has pointed out that the fluctuation in dakaiti is in all probability accidental, and it is certain that the low Mahomedan criminal population which infests Ellichpur is getting out of hand. Dakaiti, however, is no longer of the stamp which rendered Berar notorious during the years 1863-64, when the large sums of money poured into the province by the enormous rise in the price of cotton offered peculiar temptations to this form of crime. The gangs of that period were mostly comprised of foreigners, were mounted on splendid camels, on which they could defy pursuit, and by a system of black-mail had established forced relations with not a few of the leading merchants of the country, as well as with those in Rajputana, from which they were in constant receipt of the information they desired. The crimes that now technically fall under this denomination are committed by local gangs and on no wide system of organization. These remarks are made because it appears to the Resident, who came to the province in 1864, that Mr. Howell last year was misled by the name in attributing the present crime to the class of dakaits which existed at that time; though it is, of course, possible that the memory of achievements of Dewa Sing and Baringi Lall may still have some effect as an example to men criminally inclined.

Thefts.

52. Thefts increased by 99. The table below classifies the thefts according to value of property stolen :—

Years.	No. of cases in which property was stolen to value of							
	Nil.	Under Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Over Rs. 1,000.	Total.
1881...	109	1,748	580	162	100	6	...	2,705
1882...	138	1,770	624	161	96	10	5	2,804
Difference ...	+29	+22	+44	—1	—4	+4	+5	+99

PROTECTION

Working and detection.

53. In the table below is exhibited the result of police action for the three years past:—

Years.	Cases.			Persons.			Estimated value of property.		
	Investigated.	In which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
							Rs.	Rs.	
1880 ...	7,871	3,139	39·8	8,718	5,204	59·6	2,24,029	55,100	25·9
1881 ...	4,741	2,009	42·1	4,463	2,933	65·7	1,64,934	40,482	24·5
1882 ...	4,280	1,680	39·3	3,676	2,629	71·3	1,80,348	42,762	29·3

The above figures show satisfactory results, with the exception of the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases investigated. The fall in this from 42·1 to 39·3 is attributed by the Inspector General to the greater extent to "which Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, was resorted to in 1882. The percentage of cases investigated (excluding expunged) in 1882 was 88·8, while in 1881 it was 92·9. This means that in 1882 11·4 per cent. of such cases were reported under that section, against 6·3 in 1881, as being of a very petty nature, or because it was not clear that the complainant wished to prosecute. The more this provision of the law is resorted to, the lower becomes the proportion of cases in which convictions are obtained."

Non-cognizable cases.

54. The statistics under this head are:—

Years.	Cases.	Persons arrested or summoned.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted including those ordered to find security.	Property.	
					Stolen.	Recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.
1881 ...	1,853	3,605	2,401	1,173	528	417
1882 ...	1,999	3,977	2,719	1,241	894	696

Escapes.

55. Four prisoners escaped from Police custody against six in 1881 and ten in 1880. Three of those were re-captured during the year.

Railway Police.

56. The strength is the same as last year. An arrangement has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and has been accepted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whereby the Railway Company pays 70 per cent. of the actual cost of the Railway Police, while 30 per cent. falls on Government.

The working of this Police is exhibited in the table below:—

Years.	Crimes.			Persons.			Property.		
	Occurred.	Convictions obtained in.	Percentage of convictions.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
							Rs.	Rs.	
1881	64	27	42·1	42	28	66·6	1,198	132	11
1882	67	34	50·7	59	46	78	4,672	322	6·5

This comparison shows a decided improvement except as regards the recovery of property stolen. Adverting to the small percentage under this head the Commissioner remarks :—

"The Railway Police appear to have worked efficiently. It can scarcely be a matter for surprise, considering the special circumstances attaching to their sphere of duties, that their percentage of recovery of stolen property should be rather lower than that attainable in general district work."

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice.

No. of Courts.

57. There were 75 courts open during the year for the disposal of criminal work, as enumerated below :—

1 Resident's (High) Court.
1 Judicial Commissioner's Court (Sessions Court.)
6 Courts of Deputy Commissioners.
15 Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Attachés.
8 Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners.
22 Tahsildars.
22 Special Magistrates.

Total ... 75

Amount of crime.

58. The total number of offences reported during the year was 15,132, or 1,139 less than in the previous year; of this number, 1,127, or 7·4 per cent., were struck off the register on the application of the police. Imperial Judicial Statement II. gives in detail the number of offences reported and of the persons tried for each class of offences, during the year.

Subjoined is an abstract comparing the offences in each class for the last two years :—

	1881.	1882.
Offences against the State	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy	1	...
Do. against the public tranquility ...	198	257
Do. by or relating to public servants	18	17
Do. contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	225	227
False evidence and offences against public justice	74	66
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	21	28
Do. weights and measures	64	44
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	394	320
Do. relating to religion	5	10
Total ...	1,000	999
Offences affecting human body	4,041	4,324
Offences against property	5,031	5,225
Offences not included in the above	209	253
Offences under special and local laws	4,183	3,294
Grand Total ...	14,464	14,095

In comparing these figures it will be seen that there is an increase over the past year in the number of offences against public tranquility, offences affecting the

human body and offences against property. On the other hand, a large falling-off is again noticeable in the number of offences under special or local laws. Offences relating to weights and measures and of those affecting the public health have also decreased slightly. Although there has been an increase in the number of offences against public tranquility, yet the Judicial Commissioner states that they were generally of a mild type.

Disposal of persons concerned in the above cases.

59. 20,022 persons concerned in original criminal cases were brought to trial, against 19,984 in 1881. Of these 10,079, or 50·7 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged, and 9,707, or 48·8, were convicted.

Work done by magistrates.

60. The manner in which the 20,022 persons above referred to were disposed of by the several grades of the Magistracy is shown below :—

		Number of persons.					Total.
		Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to other districts.	Remaining under trial.	
Subordinate Magistrates.	Honorary or Special Magistrates sitting singly.	8,878	3,729	...	11	20	7,638
	Stipendiary do. do.	6,011	5,651	28	34	94	11,818
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	12	67	...	...	...	79
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	183	260	7	31	11	492
		10,079	9,707	35	76	125	20,022

3·4 per cent. of the criminal trials were conducted by Deputy Commissioners, 12·9 per cent. by Assistant Commissioners and Attachés, 5·2 per cent. by Extra Assistant Commissioners, 41·5 per cent. by Tahsildars, and 37 per cent. by Honorary or Special Magistrates. In the work which devolved on Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Attachés, there was an increase from 14·7 to 18·1 per cent., while in the case of Tahsildars it fell from 45·3 to 41·5. The work done by Honorary Magistrates is reported to be satisfactory. Of the total number of criminal cases disposed of, 13·4 per cent. fell to European, and 86·6 to native Magistrates.

199 persons, as against 281 in the previous year, were tried by Deputy Commissioners under the enhanced powers conferred by Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 94, or 47·2 per cent., were convicted. Of those convicted, 22·3 per cent. were punished with terms of imprisonment exceeding 3 years.

Sessions court.

61. The total number of persons committed to the sessions court during the year was 37, including three who were awaiting trial at the close of the previous year. Of these 9 were acquitted, 26 convicted, and two awaited trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, seven were sentenced to death, twelve to transportation for life, and seven to imprisonment for terms varying from 6 months and under to ten years. But of the seven persons sentenced to death, the sentences of three were commuted by the High Court to imprisonment or transportation for life. The average duration of each trial from date of committal to date of judgment in the sessions court was 37·5 days, against 41 in 1881.

Witnesses.

62. 39,381 witnesses appeared before the courts, against 39,071 in 1881. Of these 32,425 were detained for one day only, 4,966 for two, 1,276 for three days. 714 were detained for periods varying from four to nine days. These results show an improvement on the previous year.

Proportion of offences tried and witnesses to population.

63. The proportion of persons tried for offences to the total population of the province was 1 in 133, and that of witnesses 1 in 67.

Duration of trials.

64. The average duration of each cognizable case disposed of was 4·3 days, against 3·5 days in preceding year; of each non-cognizable case 9·2, against 8·7 in 1881.

65. A comparison of sentences passed by the magistrates during the past two years is given below:— Sentences.

	1881.	1882.
Death	9	7
Transportation	11	12
Imprisonment	2,066	1,853
Fine	8,474	8,293
Whipping	430	360
Persons ordered to give security for good behaviour ...	75	53

The general results are that there has been less imprisoning than in the previous year, because of the decrease in serious offences against property. Of the crimes visited with imprisonment, only 9·2 per cent. were of a simple nature. In 85·6 per cent. of the cases punished with fine, the fine was Rs. 10 and under; in 13·2 per cent. it was from Rs. 11 to 50, and only in one case was the fine between Rs. 500 and 1,000. Although the number of persons fined was less than in 1881, the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 67,363, against Rs. 62,954 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 8,110 were paid as compensation to complainants or injured parties.

The number of persons ordered to provide maintenance for their wives was 124.

66. The number of appellants in the district courts was 479, as against 404 in 1881. Of these the applications of 52 persons were rejected without being admitted to the file. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 141 persons, reduced or otherwise altered in 114, and reversed in 164 cases. 140 persons, against 72 in the previous year, preferred appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's court from sentences passed by 1st class Magistrates; of these the appeals of 58 were summarily rejected. Sentences were confirmed in 15, reduced or otherwise altered in 8, and reversed in 12 cases. Appeals.

The average duration of each appeal in the Judicial Commissioner's court was 24 days. 42 appeals were preferred to the Resident's court during the year, and 12 remained from the last year. Of these five were rejected summarily and the rest admitted to the file. In 38 of these the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed, in 5 modified, and in 2 reversed.

67. Although the average duration of cognizable and non-cognizable cases shows a slight increase during the year, yet on the whole the criminal work was disposed of in a satisfactory manner. As usual, the Special Magistrates have continued to do a good share of the criminal work, as many as 57 per cent. of the cases having been dealt with by them. General remarks.

It is also satisfactory to note that the Tahsildars have been to some extent relieved of criminal work.

SECTION IV.

Prisons.

68. The district jails having been enlarged during the year, convicts with sentences not exceeding one year are now detained in them. All these jails have been supplied with solitary cells, and the necessity of resorting as hitherto to corporal punishment will, it is believed, be diminished. Jail accommodation.

69. The number of prisoners confined during the year in the two central and four district jails was 4,069, of whom 3,144 were convicts, 812 under-trial prisoners, 50 civil debtors and 3 lunatics. Of these 1,171 convicts, 19 under-trial, 3 civil prisoners and 1 lunatic, or 1,194 in all, remained in the jails at the close of the year. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the number of Jail population.

convicts admitted was nearly the same, being 1,934, against 1,935 in 1881; the number of under-trial prisoners increased by 81, while among civil prisoners there was decrease of 25; the number of lunatics was the same. Taking convicts alone, the figures for the two years stand thus:—

	1881.		1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining at the close of the previous year ...	1,345	59	1,152	58
Imprisoned during the year ...	1,793	142	1,781	153
Remaining at the close of the present year ...	1,152	58	1,115	56
Daily average ...	1,185·25	53·84	1,098·39	52·95

The number of admissions during the year was so nearly the same as in the previous year that no comment is necessary. "This general similarity of feature," writes the Inspector General of Jails, "between the figures of the two years is what was to be expected from the similarity of the crime returns. The jail population in now about what it may be expected to be in ordinarily prosperous times."

Disposal of convicts.

70. The following figures show how the convicts were disposed of:—

Transferred to other jails ...	193
Released on appeal ...	44
Do. on expiry of sentence ...	1,699
Do. under remission rules ...	5
Do. by order of Government ...	14
Transferred to lunatic asylum ...	3
Executed ...	2
Died ...	10
Escaped ...	3
	1,973

Convicts classified according to religion, age, and previous occupation.

71. Classified according to religion, the convicts in the jails at the end of the year numbered 2 Native Christians, 217 Mahomedans (14 more than the previous year), 946 Hindus, and 6 Bhuddists or Jains. Classified according to age they stood as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 16 years of age ...	14	...	14	1·2
From 16 to 40 years ...	949	47	996	85·
Do. 40 to 60 years ...	129	7	136	11·7
Above 60 ...	23	2	25	2·1

Juveniles increased by 6, adults between 16 and 40 years of age by 8, while there was a decrease of 52 in the number of convicts over 40 years old. The figures relating to the occupation of the convicts show that "Government servants and artisans" were more numerous than in the previous year. The percentage of each occupation to the total number for the year is given below:—

Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities ...	4·6
Professional persons ...	1·7
Persons in service or performing personal offices ...	5·8
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals ...	22·
Do. on commerce and trade ...	6·4
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. ...	1·4
Miscellaneous not classed otherwise ...	52·1

72. The nature and length of the sentences of prisoners remaining at the close of the year under report and of its predecessor are shown hereunder:— Nature and length of sentence.

	1881.	1882.
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	55	60
Do. above one and not exceeding three months ...	50	59
Do. do. three do. six months ...	141	141
Do. do. six do. one year ...	140	153
Do. do. one year do. two years ...	270	254
Do. do. two years do. five do. ...	314	229
Do. do. five do. do. ten do. ...	207	207
Do. exceeding ten years	16	14
Transportation for life	15	19
Do. for a term of years	1	2
Sentence of death	1	3
	1,210	1,171

Sentences of over one year fell from 807 in 1881 to 754 in 1882.

73. Of the 1,210 prisoners in jail on the 31st December 1881— Previous convictions.

142 had been once previously convicted.
68 do. twice do.
69 More than do.

279

At the close of the previous year there were 289 such convicts.

Of those admitted during the year—

156 were once previously convicted.
39 do. twice do.
45 more than twice do.

260

Here again there is an improvement over 1881 and 1880, when the figures were 286 and 352 respectively.

Of the 27 juveniles admitted during the year, 9 had been previously convicted, thus demonstrating the great need of a reformatory for these youthful offenders. Their number in Berar is, however, too small to admit of the establishment of a local institution, and the Resident is in communication with the Government of Bombay with the view of sending juvenile criminals to a reformatory in that Presidency.

74. Owing to the carelessness of a district jail darogah three men escaped, but were immediately re-captured. The darogah was dismissed. Two men who effected their escape from an under-trial ward have not been re-captured. A prisoner who escaped in 1880 was re-captured in the year under notice. Escapes.

75. In an average number of 1,098·39 male convicts, there were 566 offences, against 433 in 1881. Of the former 390 related to work, 168 were against jail discipline, and 97 related to smoking or to the possession of forbidden articles. There was one criminal offence which was dealt with by the magistracy. Jail discipline.

The chief punishment resorted to for breaches of jail rules was reduced diet with or without solitary confinement, the percentage being 58·1. Corporal punishment was not inflicted in addition to solitary confinement, and having been awarded with more discrimination than last year, the number flogged, which in 1881 was 172, fell to 44. There was, however, a large increase in the number of "other punishments," which from 26 in 1881 rose to 211 in the year under review. This increase is due to the prisoners in the Akola jail having been frequently placed in stocks, a punishment not authorised by the Prisons Act or the Jail Manual. It is, however, resorted to in the jails of some provinces, still the Resident has directed that no punishment other than those authorized by law shall be awarded.

PRISONERS.

Jail schools.

76. Education is systematically carried on in the two central jails, and the general result was that out of 53 men who were under instruction, and of whom 51 could neither read nor write when they entered the jail, 17 were able to read and write a little, and 25 had learnt to read and write well, before leaving the jail.

Prison officers.

77. The new rules for the employment of convict officers, to which allusion was made in para. 60 of last year's Report, were in force during the year under review. These rules provide for convicts qualifying for officerships by earning marks, and a month's remission of sentence can be earned by each convict warder for every year's approved service, while reduction entails cancelment of any remission of sentence earned. All ordinary intramural duties of watch and ward are now performed by convict officers, no paid official, under the rank of head warder, being necessary for duty inside the jails. It has thus been found possible to do away with temporary establishments; and while reducing permanent establishments to place those retained on a better footing. The men who came under reduction were given the option of discharge or of transfer to the Police on the same pay.

"One effect of the new system," writes the Inspector General of Jails "was immediately to raise the number of offences of having forbidden articles in possession which came to light. The convict officers have much to lose if reduced, and they bring these offences to notice more strictly than the old paid barkandazes, who indeed introduced the forbidden articles into the jail."

69 male and 2 female convicts were employed as prison officers at the close of the year; 9 reductions were made in the former class owing to either inefficiency or misconduct.

Diet scale.

78. During the year, a slight change was made in the diet scale. The allowance of jowari flour was found to be more than was necessary, and was therefore reduced by two ounces. No ill-effects have followed the reduction.

Employment of prisoners.

79. The following figures show the proportion per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners employed in various ways during the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
On unremunerative labour	17·42 ...	11·19
" prison duty	399·65 ...	406·98
" jail buildings	58·69 ...	46·27
" manufactures	525·04 ...	464·47
" public works	·73 ...	25·02
Total ...	1011·53 ...	953·93

Jail manufactures.

80. The following statement shows the income from, and expenditure on manufactures in jails:—

Credit.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash in hand at the end of 1882	518	9	5			
Value of stock in hand at do.	26,890	7	3			
Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1881.	1,208	0	4			
Do. to the Jails do. 1882	14,037	6	1			
Amount paid into the treasury	50,174	14	2			
				92,829	5	5

Debit.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash in hand at the end of 1881 ...	377	7	2			
Value of stock in hand at the beginning of 1881 ...	24,791	13	10			
Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1882	913	6	4			
Do. to the Jails at the end of 1881 ...	13,056	12	11			
Amount drawn from the treasury during 1882 ...	39,739	9	5			
				78,881	1	8
Profits ...				13,948	3	9

This sum represents the gross profits, but taking the difference between the amounts paid into and drawn from the treasury, there is a cash profit of

Rs. 10,435-4-9, which gives Rs. 9-2-7, against Rs. 9-14-3 in 1881, as the average cash profit earned by each prisoner sentenced to labour.

Health of the prisoners.

81. Compared with the statistics of the two previous years, the health of the prisoners was remarkably good, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Average daily strength	1234·33	1239·09	1177·76
Do. do. sick	45·06	29·78	14·46
Total deaths	47	29	10
Percentage of daily sick to average strength	3·38	2·40	1·23
Percentage of deaths to daily strength	3·82	1·61	·8

Of the prisoners discharged during the year, 1,283 gained an average of 6·3 lbs. in weight during their imprisonment, 463 lost 4·4 lbs., while 200 neither gained nor lost weight.

Expenditure.

82. The average cost per prisoner for guard and maintenance has steadily decreased during the past five years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Cost.	Average daily strength.	Total cost per head.
	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.
1878	81,465	1,024·5	79 8 8
1879	94,757	1,215·5	77 14 7
1880	90,501	1,375·9	65 12 4
1881	75,428	1,271·8	59 4 11
1882	69,049	1,177·7	58 1 0

Details of the cost for the past two years are compared below:—

	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	30,391	28,255	24 0 3	24 1 7
Establishment	21,156	22,193	16 10 11	18 13 6
Police guard	9,510	8,298	7 7 8	6 15 11
Hospital charges	2,008	954	1 10 0	0 12 11
Clothing	5,405	4,277	4 4 4	3 11 4
Contingencies	6,898	5,132	5 6 9	4 5 10
Total	75,428	69,049	59 7 11	58 1 0

The increase of 0·1-4 in the cost of a prisoner's rations does not call for any explanation. Taking the figures separately, the increase under establishment is due to the allowances drawn by the Superintendents of the two central jails having been debited in full to jails,* instead of in moieties to jails and medical services as hitherto, and to the Superintendents of district Jails drawing their allowances of Rs. 50 when they drew no such allowances in 1881.

General.

83. On the whole, the management of the jails was satisfactory. There was no over-crowding, and the general health was exceedingly good, although outside the jail walls there was a good deal of sickness.

SECTION V.

Civil Justice.

Number of suits instituted.

84. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 27,032, the highest number ever attained. Compared with 1881 it shows an increase of 4,951, or 22·3 per cent. This increase is attributed to a fairly good season and to the advance of the province in material prosperity.

The proportion of suits instituted to the population of the province was 1 in 98.

* Debited to "Medical" in the Financial Accounts of the Province.

PETITIONS

Classification of suits.

85. A classification of suits instituted gives the following results for the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
Contracts in writing	12,682	15,634
Do. not in writing	2,175	2,586
On account stated	3,246	3,936
Money had and received	314	106
Goods sold	604	729
Wages, work and material	149	207
Breaches of contract not mentioned above	562	880
Rent not falling under rent law	181	220
Moveable property or its value	587	927
Damages	104	104
Suits relating to marriage	41	61
Immoveable property	864	1,358
Other suits	592	787
Total	22,101	27,032

With the increase in litigation contracts in writing also show increase. That the taking of written security should become more and more in vogue is only natural under our judicial system, but it has not acted apparently as a check to litigation.

Value of suits

86. Imperial Judicial Statement No. VIII in the Appendices shows that out of 27,032 suits instituted, the value of the subject matter in 6·7 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 10; in 45·7 per cent. it varied from Rs. 10 to 50; in 21·3 per cent. from Rs. 50 to 100; in 21·9 per cent. from Rs. 100 to 500; in 2 per cent. from Rs. 500 to 1,000; in 78 per cent. from Rs. 1,000 to 5,000. There were 12 suits not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, and 8 exceeding that number. In 407 suits the value could not be estimated in money.

Value of property under litigation.

87. Excluding the 407 suits just mentioned, the total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 30,72,689-1-4 as against Rs. 21,22,298-4-3.

Cost of litigation.

88. The total cost of the litigation of the year as shown in the records of the Courts, was Rs. 4,27,709-13-5 as against Rs. 3,16,748-12-0. The average cost per suit was Rs. 14-2-10, against Rs. 13-3-0 in the previous year.

The percentage of costs to value in each suit and miscellaneous case averaged Rs. 14-8-10, against Rs. 13-12-1 in the previous year.

Work done by each class of court.

89. Including suits pending from the preceding year, suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, but excluding 687 transferred from one court to another, the courts had altogether 29,360 suits before them, of which 27,070 were disposed of as noted below:—

		No. of suits.	Percentage.
6	Deputy Commissioners	46	·2
12	Assistant Commissioners	7,200	26·6
3	Small Cause Court Judges	6,297	23·3
2	Attachés	727	2·6
7	Extra Assistant Commissioners	8,980	33·2
9	Tahsildars	3,820	14·1

On an average there were 694 suits to each court. 32·4 per cent. of the work was performed by European, and 67·6 per cent. by native judges. There were 2,230 suits pending at the close of the year.

Adopting the classification laid down by Government as regards courts, the results were as shown below:—

	No. of suits.	Percentage.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,220	48·8
Small Cause Courts	6,297	23·3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	7,507	27·7
Chief Courts of Districts	46	·2

90. The manner in which suits were disposed of will be seen from the following figures:— Disposal of suits.

Plaints rejected or returned		110
Suits dismissed for default		1,287
Do. withdrawn		340
Do. compromised		3,478
Do. decreed on confession		9,732
Do. decreed *ex parte*		5,388
Do. dismissed *ex parte*		134
Do. decreed by arbitration		61
Contested	Decreed for plaintiff	6,514
	Decreed for defendant	1,526
	Total ...	27,079

Thus it appears that 29·8 per cent. of the suits disposed of were contested, while 19·9 per cent. were disposed of without a decree being passed; 35·9 were decreed on confession, 14·4 per cent. were decreed *ex parte*. Of the contested suits 81·02 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 18·98 per cent. in favour of the defendant.

91. The average duration of contested cases was 47·9 days, against 46·2 in the preceding year, but that of uncontested cases was almost the same as in 1881, *viz.*, 26·3 days. The average duration of all the cases in the province was 37¼ days, against 36 days in the previous year. Average duration.

92. The number of witnesses who attended during the year was 51,345, or 14,984 more than in 1881. Of these 46,076 were detained one day only, 4,365 two days, 680 three days, 163 four days, and 52 five days. Nine witnesses were detained for six days, and none beyond that period. Witnesses.

93. There were altogether 23,428 applications for execution of decree, against 19,428 in 1881. Of these, 25·6 were wholly executed, 16·6 were partially executed, 38·3 were struck off without execution, while 15·4 were pending at the close of the year. These figures compare favourably with those of 1881, especially as regards decrees completely executed. Execution of decrees.

The total value of money decrees in execution during the year was Rs. 3,62,894-11-7, against Rs. 2,09,422-12-4 in 1881. Of the former sum Rs. 56,045 were paid voluntarily, and Rs. 3,06,849-11-3 after issue of process.

In 3,439 cases moveable property was attached. Sales were effected in 2,042 of these cases. There were 2,592 instances of attachment of immoveable property as against 1,641 in the previous year. In 1,005 of these sales were effected, as against 873 in 1881.

There were 1,367 cases of attachment of land paying revenue to Government during the year, as against 791 in 1881. Sales were effected in 107 cases, against 36 in the preceding year.

Temporary alienation of land in satisfaction of claims was made in 204 cases by the Deputy Commissioners for periods varying from one to ten years. In 42 cases the period of alienation exceeded ten years.

Of the 107 sales of land paying revenue to Government effected during the year, the property in 58 cases was self-acquired and in 49 it was ancestral. The corresponding figures in 1881 were 24 and 12.

94. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year was 184. There were 17 under confinement at the commencement of the year. Of this total of 201 all with the exception of 14, had obtained their release before the year closed. Civil debtors.

95. The number of processes issued during the year was 213,376, against 164,172 in 1881, and the fees realized therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,05,709-13-0, against Rs. 79,776-15-0, or Rs. 25,932-14-0 more. The total expenditure on the process serving establishment was Rs. 55,339-6-7, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 50,370-6-5, or Rs. 24,709-12-8 more than the corresponding figure for the last year. Processes.

Court fees.

96. The sale of Court Fee stamps in the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue courts of the province realized Rs. 3,08,273-0-0, against Rs. 2,33,552-14-0 in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure of Small Cause Courts.

97. The aggregate income of the Small Cause Courts, arising from Court Fees, process fees and other miscellaneous sources, amounted to Rs. 78,803, against a total expenditure of Rs. 47,855. The profit of Rs. 30,948 was in excess of that in the year before, when it amounted to Rs. 19,279.

Appellate business.

98. Including 45 pending from the preceding year, there were 443 appeals for disposal by the Deputy Commissioners, of which 421 were disposed of, leaving 22 pending at the end of the year. The average value of the subject matter in each appeal was Rs. 119-7-7, and the average cost Rs. 18-8-4. The percentage of costs to value fell from Rs. 16-5-4 in 1881 to Rs. 15-12-3 in 1882. The average duration of appeals in district courts was 37·8 days.

In the court of the Judicial Commissioner, there were 409 appeals for disposal, of which 366, or 89·4 per cent., were disposed of. The average value of the subject matter in each appeal was Rs. 790-12-0, and the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 7-11-0. There were besides 53 miscellaneous appeals, of which 43 were disposed of during the year.

In the district courts of appeal 43·5 per cent. of the decisions were confirmed, and 12·8 per cent. modified, 17·2 per cent. reversed, 13·1 per cent. were summarily rejected under Section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code, 5·4 per cent. were dismissed for default, and 8·1 per cent. were remanded for further investigation. Of the appeals preferred to the court of the Judicial Commissioner 24·3 per cent. of the decisions were confirmed, 4·9 per cent. modified, 9 per cent. reversed, 59·3 per cent. rejected or dismissed for default, and 2·5 per cent. remanded.

In the court of the Resident 81 appeal petitions were presented during the year, and 20 were pending from the last year. 65 of these were admitted, and the rest rejected. In 31 of these the decisions were confirmed, in 8 reversed, and 9 cases were remanded for re-trial.

SECTION VI.

Registration.

Number of offices and agency.

99. Fifty offices for the registration of documents were open at the beginning of the year. During the year five new ones were established, making in all 55, as particularized below:—

Inspector General	1
Inspector	1
District Registrars	6
Ex-officio Sub-Registrars	16
Honorary Magistrates as Sub-Registrars	5
Special Sub-Registrars	6
Rural Sub-Registrars	18
Total	55

Registration business.

100. The year under report is notable for the increase that took place in every kind of registration; the total number of deeds registered was greater than in any previous year. From the following figures, it will be seen that the number of registrations has more than doubled within the past seven years:—

Years.	Immoveable. Compulsory.	Immoveable. Optional.	Moveable.	Wills, &c.	Total.
1876-77	6,543	2,660	1,383	14	10,602
1877-78	8,482	3,609	1,434	10	13,485
1878-79	9,658	3,537	1,425	19	14,639
1879-80	13,514	4,785	2,612	24	20,935
1880-81	13,541	4,716	1,867	26	20,150
1881-82	13,809	4,776	1,772	33	20,390
1882-83	14,904	4,886	2,010	35	21,836

Compared with 1881-82, the increase in compulsory registration of immoveable property was 7·9 per cent., in optional registration 2·3 per cent.; the registration of moveable property shows an increase of 13·4 per cent., that of wills 6 per cent.; making the total increase of all registrations 7 per cent.

Nature of documents registered.

101. Of the 1,836 documents registered during the year, 39·2 per cent. related to sales, 34 per cent. to mortgages, 15·3 per cent. to leases, and 11·5 per cent. to other instruments.

Classification of deeds according to value.

102. A classification of the documents registered during the past two years gives the following results:—

	Immoveable.		Moveable.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Value not exceeding Rs. 20 ...	742	966	48	52
Do. over Rs. 20 and not more than Rs. 50	2,709	2,739	326	379
Do. do. 50 do. Rs. 100	4,544	4,884	374	444
Do. do. 100 do. „ 500	9,108	9,351	464	574
Do. do. 500 do. „ 1,000	1,104	1,281	55	56
Do. do. 1,000 do. „ 10,000	275	389	33	21
Do. over Rs. 10,000 „ ...	4	1	1	5
Do. in which value is not ascertainable „ ...	99	180	504	514
Total ...	18,585	19,791	1,805	2,045

The proposed reduction in fees on documents representing values not exceeding Rs. 20, which was adverted to in last year's Report, received effect from the 1st April 1882. The fee was fixed at 6 annas, which included both registration and copying fee, and the following comparison seems to show that the alteration has answered the purpose for which it was intended:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Value not exceeding ... Rs. 20	790	1,018
Do. over Rs. 20, and not exceeding „ 50	3,055	3,118
Do. do. Rs. 50, do. „ 100	4,918	5,328

The Inspector General remarks that the Registrars did not take sufficient trouble to make the reduction widely known; he therefore had notices printed and distributed among the principal villages; but as this was done late in the official year, the full effect of the alteration has not yet been seen. The alteration under notice was tentatively sanctioned for one year only, but it has since been extended for another year, when a decision will be taken as to the advisability of retaining the altered scale or of reverting to the old one.

Punctuality in the registration of documents.

103. Of the total number of deeds registered, 19,433 were registered on date of presentation, 611 on the day after presentation, 657 within a week, and 1,135 after more than a week.

Refusals to register.

104. There were 200 refusals to register; of these 35 were on account of denial of execution, 64 were time barred under Sections 24 and 34, 11 were for want of proof of identity, and 90 for "other reasons."

Documents impounded.

105. Of 180 documents impounded and sent to the Collector, 58 were declared to be duly stamped; penalties were ordered to be levied on 101, and 21 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Value of property registered.

106. The value or annual rent of property secured by registration in each of the past two years is compared below :—

	No. of documents.		Value or annual rent in Rs.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.				
Deeds of gift	97	136	33,615	44,984
Do. of sale	7,733	8,563	14,09,401	15,79,042
Do. of mortgage	7,845	7,422	22,96,848	23,01,612
Perpetual leases	8	11	169	355
Other leases	2,983	3,326	59,367	95,702
Other deeds not mentioned above ...	198	293	64,742	67,757
Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts	19	40	3,914	8,555
Premium and fines on leases ...	...	...	3,68,279	4,50,437
MOVEABLE PROPERTY.				
Deeds of sale	356	399	59,014	66,089
Obligations	329	484	1,03,875	1,02,609
All other documents	1,067	1,127	1,70,474	1,75,132
Total ...	20,357	21,801	45,59,690	48,92,284

Within the last seven years, the aggregate value of property secured by registration has increased from Rs. 22,63,010 in 1876-77 to Rs. 48,92,284 in 1882-83.

Average value of each document.

107. The average value of each document registered is exactly the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 224.

Financial results.

108. The financial results of the working of the department during the past two years are given below :—

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	46,341	11	2	48,668	2	0
Expenditure ...	28,604	8	5	29,621	12	1
Surplus ...	17,737	2	9	19,046	5	11

The surplus revenue earned in 1882-83 is thus Rs. 19,086-5-11, which brings the accumulated surplus of the department up to Rs. 1,19,891-6-2. The average amount levied as fees of all kinds on each document registered was Rs. 2-4-4, which is the same as in 1881-82.

SECTION VII.

Municipal Administration.

109. The number and constitution of the municipalities in the province remained the same as in 1881-82; the population residing within municipal limits increased from 101,205 to 101,937. All the six municipalities at Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Shegaon, Ellichpur, and Basim, are worked under the Punjab Municipal Act IV. of 1873.

Municipal committees.

110. The members of these six municipal committees numbered 57, against 97 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to vacancies caused in one municipality, which were not filled up till after the close of the year. Of the total number of members, 57 were Europeans and 50 Natives; 43 were non-officials and 44 officials; 57 were nominated by the Resident and the remainder were ex-officio members.

Income.

111. The income of the municipalities aggregated Rs. 1,00,226, against Rs. 1,03,320 in the previous year. The sources from which this income was

derived are shown below :—

	Rs.
Town Fund	26,621
Market dues	30,340
Slaughter-house fees ...	1,566
Cart tax	8,835
Pound receipts	2,234
Rent of lands	5,132
Payments for municipal service ...	12,619
Grant-in-aid from Local Funds ...	10,084
Municipal fines	328
Miscellaneous receipts	10,777
Total ...	1,09,226

The Town fund is a tax levied on trades and professions in all the municipalities. Compared with the previous year there was an increase from this source owing to the downward extension of the tax at Amraoti, Khamgaon, Akola and Basim, that is, the old minimum rate of 2 rupees payable by incomes of between Rs. 200 and 300 per annum has been made leviable on incomes of not less than 150 rupees, and a still lower rate of one rupee has been made leviable on incomes less than 150 but not less than 100 rupees. This extension rendered practicable the abolition of a house tax at Khamgaon and a cess-pool tax at Amraoti.

Under the head "Market dues" are included (1) a "Bazaar cess," (2) "Brokers fees," (3) "Cotton market fees," (4) "Grain market fees", and (5) "Sutta tax". Number 1 is levied in all the six municipalities of the province, 2 only at Amraoti, 3 at Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon and Shegaon, and 4 and 5 at Khamgaon only. The "Grain market fees" were introduced last year by the Khamgaon municipality as a permanent source of income in consequence of the establishment of a new grain market, while the "Sutta tax" was levied as a temporary mode of raising funds for the introduction of a water-supply into the town. This latter tax is leviable on each time-bargain or "Sutta" concluded in the market with regard to transactions in cotton, grain, or seeds at the rate of one anna per boja in cotton and one anna per kandy in grain and seed dealings.

The average incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 0-5-9 per head of population, and of municipal income from all sources Rs. 1-1-1.

Expenditure.

112. All the municipalities, with the exception of that at Basim, largely utilized the balance of funds at their disposal. Whilst the expenditure in 1881-82 was Rs. 81,437, in 1882-83 it amounted to Rs. 1,02,072, of which 7·7 per cent. was on establishment, 11·9 per cent. in connection with public safety, (fire and fighting police), 28·5 per cent. on measures concerning the public health, (buildings, dispensaries, watering roads, &c.), 39·8 per cent. on conservancy, 1·9 on public instruction, and the remaining 15·2 per cent. on public convenience. It may be said that a considerable and praiseworthy degree of activity and energy has been displayed in municipal administration, especially in the case of the three more important towns of Amraoti, Khamgaon and Akola, and a reasonable degree of progress has been attained in the main objects of sanitation and local improvement. Large projects for the supply of water have been undertaken at Amraoti and Khamgaon, and are now in progress. The cost of the scheme for the former town is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000, of which half is to be met from general revenues, one-fourth from the accumulated surplus of the jaglia and local cess, from which also the remaining fourth is to be advanced as a loan without interest. In the same manner the cost of the project for Khamgaon, which is estimated at Rs. 1,70,000, is to be met by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 85,000 from provincial revenues, Rs. 35,000 from the surplus of the jaglia and local cess, and Rs. 50,000 by the municipality. At Ellichpur and Basim a deficiency of funds has much cramped the efforts of the managing bodies, while at Shegaon, which contains a large agricultural population, the income amounted to only Rs. 5,022, which was barely sufficient for the urgent necessities of the town. This municipality is only in the second year of its existence,

and all that it was able to accomplish during the year was to make a small beginning in the introduction of public latrines and to maintain buildings, markets, and establishments in an efficient state.

The general health of the people residing within municipal towns is reported to have been good.

SECTION VIII.

Military.

113. There is a garrison of the Hyderabad Contingent at Ellichpur, consisting of a detachment of 75 men of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery with 127 men, and an Infantry of 765. At Akola and Amraoti, which are two outposts, there are respectively 193 and 113 men of the Infantry.

SECTION IX.

Marine.

114. There is nothing to be recorded under this head.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

115. The following table shows in detail the distribution of the area of the Province:— *Nature and extent of land.*

Number of villages	6,677
Total area in acres	10,281,947
Area not included in any survey, &c., such as village sites, tanks, rivers, &c.	199,850
Area demarcated as State forests	267,512
Do. as babul bans	14,826
Do. as runnahs	26,996
Do. as other district reserved forests	185,719
Fields assigned for free grazing	514,767
Do. for village purposes	58,037
Unculturable lands not included in any of the foregoing	982,158
Balance assessed and available for occupation	8,031,142
Occupied	7,314,508
Not occupied	716,634

Of the 8,031,142 acres of land assessed and available for occupation, 91 per cent. were occupied. Compared with the previous year, the area under occupation increased by 73,350 acres.

116. The total area actually under crops was 6,567,323 acres, against 6,641,023 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 73,700 acres during the year. The decrease is attributed to the special circumstances of the season's rain-fall, which tended generally to diminish the area under kharif, while endeavours seem to have been made to recover this loss by paying special attention in the rabi to the cultivation of the better lands with the more valuable crops of wheat and linseed, while the poorer soils on which the minor crops might have been raised were thrown out of cultivation. The statistics below show little variation during the last two years in the percentage to the total cultivation of the area under the chief crops. An extended cultivation of wheat and in a less degree of linseed are to be noted:— *Area under crops.*

	1891 92.	1892 93.
Jowari	34·5	34·6
Wheat	10·4	11·3
Gram	2·7	2·7
Rice	·4	·3
Bajri	1·5	1·4
Tur	3·2	3·2
Til	2·2	2
Linseed	5·6	5·9
Urad	·2	·3
Hemp	·1	·1
Cotton	32·9	32·5

Of the 9,567,323 acres under cultivation, only 47,165 acres were under irrigation.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

117. The rains began early, and the fall during June and July was seasonable and sufficient, but in the succeeding three months it was altogether deficient. There was very little rain in the month of August, and only a fair supply in the first part of September, but then a long and trying break ensued till the end of October, followed, however, by a most beneficial fall in November, which was the *Rain-fall and harvest.*

* NOTE.—The figures given in this para. do not include those of the Melghat Taluk, for which details are not available.

saving of the rabi crops. In the district of Buldana alone the total amount of rain was rather more than in the previous year, and the fall in September was rather prejudicial than otherwise. In respect of the harvests the district reports give the following account :—

Amraoti.—The average outturn both of jowari and cotton was below that of the previous year, while that of wheat was higher. On the whole, the harvest of the year under report was fairly good.

Akola.—The cotton and jowari crops were under the mark. In some villages very markedly so, in others the loss was not so great. Speaking generally, the jowari and cotton crops were not more than 12 annas in a rupee.

Ellichpur.—No mention of the subject is made in the report.

Buldana.—The kharif crops were good in Malkapur taluk, but indifferent in Mehkar and Chikhli. In Mehkar the rabi crops were good, and in that taluk the rabi crops are by far the most important. The kharif crop was probably a 9 or 10-anna crop, as kharif crops go in that part of the country. The wheat, on the other hand, looked very fine indeed, and the cultivators admitted that they had every expectation of a rich crop. There is very little rabi in Malkapur. Taking the district generally, the rabi crop must have been a 14 anna one, and Malkapur had a kharif crop of about the same proportion.

Wun.—Owing to excessive rain in July and no rain in October, the kharif crops were calculated at 12-anna ones, whilst the rabi crops were full 16-anna ones.

Basim.—The rice crop has generally failed in the district, and so did jowari in the Pusad and Mangrul taluks. The reason assigned is want of timely rain. In the Basim taluk, however, the jowari was far superior to what it was in the year previous—1881-82. In the rabi crops, wheat, linseed, and tobacco were good crops, but there was a general deficiency in gram.

Prices of produce and labour.

118. Prices of agricultural produce were higher than in the previous year. The average price of wheat rose from 21 seers per rupee in 1881-82 to 18¾ in the year under report, and that of jowari from 38½ seers to 28½ in December 1882. The increased price of the former is attributed to large exports, and of the latter to the harvest having been generally an indifferent one. The prices of produce and labour will be found among the Appendices.

Stores of food-grain.

119. An enumeration during the year showed that there are in the province 104,698 grain receptacles of different kinds, capable of holding 976,558 maunds of grain, and their estimated contents on the 31st March 1883 were 8,625,306 maunds. Deducting 120,038 maunds of linseed from this total, the store of food-grains would, with consumption at the rate of half a seer per diem per head of population, hold out for 254 days.

The figures below show for the past two years the quantities under main heads from which this estimate is derived :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.
	Maunds.		Maunds.
Jowari	6,398,565	...	6,589,603
Wheat	1,292,502	...	1,514,150
Gram	191,660	...	224,948
Linseed... ...	79,319	...	120,038
Tur	50,110	...	50,050
Minor grains ...	136,180	...	146,516
	8,148,436		8,625,306

"Although these returns," writes the Commissioner of Berar, "are not likely to be precisely accurate, it may, I think, be assumed that they do not err in the direction of over-estimating the stocks in hand. In what degree it is an under-estimate it would be hard to conjecture. I see no reason why, as the people become less suspicious of the object of such enquiries, these returns, if their compilation is properly attended to and supervised, should not be quite as accurate as it is necessary for them to be."

Carob seed.

120. An experiment was made during the year in sowing carob seed, but the attempt to raise the tree in any useful quantities was a complete failure, although in a few cases one or two seedlings with difficulty survived.

Agricultural stock.

121. Statistics relating to agricultural stock will be found among the Appendices. The figures there given are reported to be reliable. There are now in the province

1,540,007 cows and bullocks, 299,064 buffaloes, 404,006 sheep and goats, 119,562 carts, and 109,087 ploughs.

122. With the view to improving the local breed of ponies an Arab stallion pony was purchased during the year and has been located at Buldana. The result of the experiment has yet to be seen. Horse breeding.

123. Cattle were free from serious disease. Hoof and mouth disease prevailed to some extent, but it was not of a bad type. The animals attacked generally recovered. The embryo Veterinary department referred to in the last Report has not yet been brought into working order. A set of rules are now in course of preparation which, when approved, will be brought into effect. Cattle mortality.

124. During the year advances to the extent of Rs. 6,300 were made under the Land Improvement Act. Of the above sum Rs. 2,850 were for wells and 3,450 for clearing land. Land Improvement Act.

SECTION III.

Horticulture.

125. There is nothing particular for record under this head. All the public gardens at the sadar and tahsil stations continue to be properly maintained from local resources.

SECTION IV.

Forests.

126. The changes effected during the year in the classification of the forests resulted in a decrease in the forest area of 80 square miles, as will be seen from the following figures for the past two years :— Classes of forests and their area.

	Area in square miles on 1st April 1882.		1st April 1883.
State reserves ...	1,086	...	1,106
District . do. ...	308	...	283
Do. unreserves	3,030	...	2,955
Total ...	4,424	...	4,344

The increase in the area of State forests is due chiefly to the formation of a new reserve with an area of 13,717 acres. The differences against District reserves are owing for the most part to errors that have been discovered in the detailed or field area statements. Variations in the area under cultivation are the main cause of the changes in unreserved forests.

127. During the year the portions of the reserves that remained undemarcated at the close of 1881-82, and the new reserve added to the area of the State Forests were demarcated, and the boundary lines and pillars of other reserves were maintained in good order. Boundaries.

128. To the three Forest divisions existing at the end of the previous year, one more was added. This was the Amraoti District, which was formed into a separate division and placed in charge of a Sub-Assistant Conservator. The question of having a Forest Officer for each district in subordination to Deputy Commissioners is now under consideration. Forest divisions.

129. The draft Forest Rules referred to in the last Report were not approved by the Government of India, who, however, forwarded for the Resident's opinion a Forest rules.

revised draft regulation drawn up by the Inspector General of Forests. This has since been returned to the Government of India with the Resident's opinion.

Fire conservancy.

130. Subjoined is a comparative statement of areas protected from fire :—

Area of reserves attempted to be protected in		Area of reserves actually protected in	
1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
599,804 ...	6,618,819	552,951 ...	622,640

Thus the area actually protected exceeded that of the previous year by 69,709 acres. The cost of fire conservancy was only Rs. 485 more than in 1882, but the success that has been attained this year as regards the Melghat reserves is unprecedented, inasmuch as the entire area was protected. In connection with these forests, the Conservator writes :—"Of late years, although no very injurious fires have occurred, and only small areas have been burnt, there have always been a few accidental fires, and this is hardly to be wondered at, considering the extensive areas of the reserves. The wonderful success of fire conservancy in the Melghat is due more than anything else to the happy relations established between the Forest Department and the inhabitants of the tract." In extinguishing an accidental fire which broke out in the Amraoti hills, a forest guard and a villager lost their lives, while two others died afterwards from the effects of burns.

In para. 109 of the Report for the past year allusion was made to the enormous increase in insects, some troublesome to man and animals, others injurious to vegetation. On this subject the Conservator observes :—

Although in the Report for 1881-82, when alluding to the beneficial effects of fire conservancy, I noted also a few of the present existing evils, I did not for a moment wish it to be inferred that I considered the benefits were in a measure counterbalanced by these evils. The increase in insect life I look upon as merely temporary, for doubtless there will be a simultaneous increase in the enemies of the insects. At present, however, the insects appear to have somewhat the advantage. No one who recollects the appearance of the Bairagarh reserve some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when it was annually devastated by fire, and when, except in the valleys, there was little soil on the ground and no seedlings, and who now sees it with reproduction spreading apace on all sides and an annually improving forest soil, can doubt an instant the benefits of fire conservancy.

Steps are being taken to catch, with a view to identification, the larva of the insect that was reported last year to be doing considerable injury to teak seedlings.

Plantations.

131. The area of the regular plantations was not extended. The plants in the forest garden at Kalkas in the Melghat Division are reported to have suffered considerably from frost, in consequence of which it has been decided to abandon it and to establish another at Makhla. The area of regular plantations stood as in 1881-82 at 1,409 acres, but there was an increase of Rs. 344 in the outlay on their maintenance.

Communications.

132. Previous reports explained the advantages to be derived from the construction of the Ellichpur-Pili road, which was opened last year for traffic, and has thus given facilities for opening out a trade with the Melghat. But this line alone cannot be said to have fully opened out the forests there. Three other main lines have been proposed, and plans and estimates for two of these have been prepared. The Conservator writes that these main lines, which will have a total length of about 130 miles, will require some three or four hundred miles of feeders before the Melghat can be considered fully opened out.

Tanks.

133. The loss of cattle which occurred in the grazing tracts of the Melghat and the Amraoti Hills in July and August 1880 in consequence of the partial failure of the rains led to the deputation of an officer to examine these tracts with the object of selecting suitable localities for the construction of tanks and anicuts for the storage of water. Two large tanks are now half finished. Surveys for four others at four places have been made, and for anicuts at twelve places.

The probable cost of the above works is stated at about Rs. 1,40,000. The object is to have a few large tanks where cattle can collect at the commencement

of the monsoon, and to have several aniculs to which they can scatter during long breaks in the rains.

Buildings and other works.

134. Seven new stations were constructed, and the rest-houses and thanas kept in good order. In all Rs. 2,342-13-5 were spent on buildings and other works.

District Reserves of Forests.

135. Consequent on the extension of the area of the State forests and to the detection of several errors in detailed area statements, there was a diminution of 15,999 acres in the area of the District reserved forests, which now consist of 181,159 acres. These forests are worked under the following system:—

"Timber is only allowed to be cut on permission obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, or from such of his Revenue or Forest subordinates as may be authorized by him to grant permission. It must in all cases be paid for at certain fixed rates.

"Fuel may be cut without permission, and is free when used within the limits of the village in which it is cut; when exported in quantities greater than head-loads, it is liable to duty.

"Grass and minor produce are sold by auction. The dues on timber and fuel are levied by patels and patwaris, who, as remuneration, are granted a percentage on their collections."

Unreserved Forests.

136. There was a decrease of 47,919 acres in the area of the Unreserved forests, due chiefly to the extension of cultivation and to the taking up 17 square miles for a State reserve. In the Melghat Unreserved forests, which alone are under the direct management of the Forest Department, the cutting of all descriptions of produce without restriction is permitted. The produce is free within Melghat itself, but on being exported is, with the exception of head-loads of grass and firewood, subject to the payment of duty at the nakas or revenue stations established at the foot of the hills. In the other Unreserved forests, the system of management is the same as that in force in the District reserves. Of the 21 tuluks into which Berar, excluding the Melghat, is divided, the forest lands of 12 have been re-classified, and it is expected that the re-classification of the remainder will be finished by the end of next official year. No attempt has been made to obtain statistics of the unreserved forests as they could not be relied upon. Under the new classification this difficulty will not be felt, because "the only produce that will be subject to taxation will be timber of reserved kinds to be found merely in the woods and a few of the grazing lands, and timber and fuel when used by contractors and other large consumers. Timber of the commoner kinds and fuel will be free to villagers for their use, a prohibition being placed on the felling of a few trees that are more valuable for fruit and shade than for wood. Minor produce and the grass in woods and runnahs will be sold by auction. In the grazing lands certain fixed rates per head of cattle will be charged for grazing."

Financial results.

137. The financial results of the year's operations are given below for the past two years:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Reserves ...	24,075 ...	41,899 ...	65,545 ...	62,518
District do. ...	8,573 ...	8,423 ...	29,983 ...	25,748
Unreserved Forests ...	2,01,167 ...	2,36,721 ...	56,167 ...	61,709
	2,33,815	2,87,043	1,51,693	1,49,975

There is thus a surplus over the expenditure of Rs. 1,37,068, against Rs. 82,122 in 1881-82. The increase of Rs. 53,228 in the revenue is attributable to a better demand for timber, which was largely exported, to a larger export of firewood, to increased sales of bamboos, and to increased revenue from auction sales of grass and fruits. In expenditure there was a decrease of Rs. 1,718, which does not call for any particular remark. Of the total revenue of Rs. 2,87,043, Rs. 1,44,474 were realized by the forest and Rs. 1,42,569 by the civil officers. With reference to the yield and working of the forests, the Conservator writes, "compared with last year, there has been a large increase in each division in the yield of the chief articles of forest produce, attributable partly to a brisker demand brought about by the forests being made more accessible through the construc-

tion of good roads, and partly to special efforts made by Divisional Officers to raise up a market for their produce."

Prosecutions.

138. Breaches of Forest Rules increased from 369 in 1881-82 to 437 in the year under report. Out of the latter number 363 convictions ensued. The offences consisted of unauthorized felling of wood, carrying fire, shooting and evading payment of dues.

SECTION V.

Mines and Quarries.

139. The mineral resources of the province consist of the salt wells in the Akola District, the saline deposits of the Lonar Lake in the Buldana District and coal in the Wun District.

The working of the salt wells has been abandoned for reasons accepted by the Government of India.

In regard to the Lonar Lake, previous reports have fully dealt with the nature of the saline deposits produced from the Lake. Measures are now being taken for letting it out on lease. During the year the sale proceeds of the produce of the Lake amounted to Rs. 2,066.

As regards coal, an examination was made, and the result proved favorable, but operations were closed in 1875, because there was no immediate prospect of a market for its disposal.

Iron is also to be found plentifully, especially in the hills near Wun and among the low range close to Amraoti. It is not worked by the natives.

SECTION VI.

Manufactures.

140. There were 16 steam cotton presses in the province during the year and one oil press also worked by steam. The former pressed 282,888 bales of cotton and the latter turned out 27,701 gallons of oil. These presses, which are superintended by 14 Europeans, afforded employment for 961 men and 120 women. In addition to these presses, there were several hand looms and other local industries; but too primitive and scattered to bear examination for statistical purposes. The petty unskilled handicrafts of the province, are giving way before the importation of English and Bombay made piece-goods.

SECTION VII.

Trade.

Total trade.

141. The following figures represent the total trade of the province for the past two years:—

		Weight in maunds.	Value in Rs.
Imports ...	1881-82 ...	1,629,171 ...	2,10,99,035
	1882-83 ...	3,102,454 ...	2,71,59,441
Exports ...	1881-82 ...	4,421,710 ...	3,45,63,486
	1882-83 ...	4,402,510 ...	3,45,26,799

Separating the above figures under the heads of railway and road-borne trade, the results show that out of 3,102,454 maunds imported of the value of Rs. 2,71,59,441, 1,011,126 maunds, value Rs. 2,25,44,074, were by rail, and 1,491,328 maunds, value Rs. 46,15,367, were by road. Of the total exports 4,200,270 maund-, value Rs. 307,02,297 were by rail and 193,240 maunds, value Rs. 38,24,562, were by road. The chief features of the year's trade are a large increase in imports and a slight decrease in exports.

Our principal items of import are among food commodities :—rice, salt, sugar, spices, cocoanuts and liquors : for clothing, we import cotton, twist, yarn, and piece goods and silken fabrics ; besides these our chief wants are coal, oils, earthenware and metals, timber for building and gunny bags for packing the articles exported, the most important of which are raw cotton, wheat and oil seeds.

The bulk of the trade is with Bombay and districts lying to the west of Berar, and next in order with the Central Provinces. The following figures show the imports and exports for the last two years in the two directions just mentioned :—

	Trade			
	With Bombay.		With Central Provinces.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Imports—1881-82 ...	883,612 ...	1,60,48,578 ...	401,446 ...	25,54,294
1882-83 ...	1,014,896 ...	1,88,47,112 ...	596,230 ...	36,96,902
Increase ...	131,284 ...	27,98,534 ...	194,784 ...	11,42,608
Exports—1881-82 ...	4,308,100 ...	3,30,27,215 ...	38,846 ...	4,45,748
1882-83 ...	4,166,633 ...	3,01,11,814 ...	42,637 ...	5,90,483
Increase ...	141,467 ...	29,15,401 ...		
Decrease ...	... ...	... ...	8,791 ...	1,46,735

142. The direction and distribution of the railway-borne trade over the several lines in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be seen from the following table for the past two years :— Direction of trade by rail.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Bombay ...	1881-82 ...	663,690 ...	1,30,90,265 ...	4,257,946 ...	3,24,57,014
	1882-83 ...	695,188 ...	1,43,14,008 ...	4,110,772 ...	2,94,02,647
North-Western Provinces and Bengal ...	1881-82 ...	120,057 ...	19,81,193 ...	16,010 ...	2,56,492
	1882-83 ...	106,019 ...	30,92,246 ...	21,566 ...	3,51,760
Central India ...	1881-82 ...	93,040 ...	3,84,214 ...	11,084 ...	91,984
	1882-83 ...	98,153 ...	3,96,868 ...	3,189 ...	14,372
Holkar State ...	1881-82 ...	4,672 ...	4,96,354 ...	15,894 ...	86,626
	1882-83 ...	22,035 ...	9,25,840 ...	23,503 ...	1,41,274
Madras Presidency ...	1881-82 ...	449 ...	24,932 ...	6,472 ...	1,58,083
	1882-83 ...	741 ...	53,201 ...	6,759 ...	1,68,281
H. H. Nizam's Dominions.	1881-82 ...	1,725 ...	61,900 ...	694 ...	26,116
	1882-83 ...	2,160 ...	65,149 ...	784 ...	38,474
Central Provinces.					
Wardha ...	1881-82 ...	27,562 ...	1,67,993 ...	2,740 ...	41,168
	1882-83 ...	43,595 ...	4,03,470 ...	3,684 ...	66,864
Nagpur ...	1881-82 ...	123,121 ...	12,10,953 ...	25,474 ...	3,11,471
	1882-83 ...	106,274 ...	15,11,181 ...	32,261 ...	3,86,835
Chattisgarh ...	1881-82 ...	250,763 ...	11,75,348 ...	5,632 ...	91,109
	1882-83 ...	452,361 ...	17,82,311 ...	6,692 ...	1,36,784
Grand Total ...	1881-82 ...	1,285,058 ...	1,86,02,872 ...	4,341,946 ...	3,34,76,965
	1882-83 ...	1,011,126 ...	2,25,44,074 ...	4,200,270 ...	3,07,02,297

143. The eight posts on the southern frontier registered 1,491,328 maunds, value Rs. 46,15,367, of imports, and 193,240 maunds, value Traffic by road.

Rs. 38,24,502, of exports, the former representing an increase of Rs. 22,09,204 and the latter of Rs. 27,31,979 in value over the previous year.

Trade of two towns.

144. The trade by rail of the two principal towns of Berar is compared below for the past two years :—

		Imports.			Exports.		
		Maunds.		Value. Rs.	Maunds.		Value. Rs.
Amraoti	1881-82	336,448	...	61,42,832	858,262	...	94,38,535
	1882-83	394,951	...	69,08,227	856,040	...	98,88,561
Khamgaon	1881-82	161,936	...	23,47,886	1,037,269	...	83,05,451
	1882-83	234,269	...	31,60,819	903,346	...	67,31,486

Fairs.

145. The internal trade of the province is chiefly carried on at the weekly markets and annual fairs. The former are held in every town of importance, and are attended by petty traders with foreign groceries, cheap manufactures, cloth, cattle, and corn, and by the country people who bring in vegetables and fruit.

The annual fairs, of which there are 31 in all, attract all the traders within wide circles, and are visited by crowds of people who come from long distances. The most important is the fair at Deulgaon Raja, in the Buldana District, at which the attendance was estimated at about 100,000, although warning was given to traders and pilgrims of the existence of cholera in the district and neighbourhood. The estimated value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 4,16,315 of which about fifty per cent. were sold. The public health at this fair was good, sanitary arrangements were cheerfully submitted to, the people were very orderly and there was very little crime. At the other fairs, every thing passed off quietly. The following figures show the extent of trade carried on at nine of the principal fairs held in the province during the year :—

	Estimated value of property brought for sale. Rs.	Sold. Rs.
Komdeupur ...	1,35,500	79,000
Bhiltek ...	3,70,616	1,70,675
Warud ...	3,14,914	2,67,036
Marki ...	49,439	18,086
Ganoji ...	42,810	22,886
Salbardi ...	50,173	22,584
Wun ...	12,15,483	3,18,543
Byram ...	1,43,899	37,195
Bodnair Gungai ...	92,669	39,323

"Generally," writes the Commissioner of the province, "it is to be observed that the attendance at these annual fairs has been larger during the year under report, and the trade at them has been brisker than in the year preceding, both of which circumstances may be taken as indicating the continued and increasing prosperity of the people."

SECTION VIII.

Public Works.

IMPERIAL.

1.—GENERAL.

146. The Imperial Public Works under the control of the Hyderabad Administration comprise all buildings required for the accommodation of troops of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; buildings connected with the Hyderabad Residency; the Telegraph and Ecclesiastical buildings at Secunderabad; and all Post Offices, both at Hyderabad and Berar.

The total budget grant for the year was Rs. 3,12,000; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,99,105, as detailed in the Appendix. The savings were Rs. 12,895, or 4·1 per cent., and occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Military	7,182
Civil	1,410
Suspense	4,303
Total ...	12,895

The lapse under Military occurred mainly on the grant for the military rest camp at Wadi, which work was stopped for two months pending a reference to the Government of India regarding a relinquishment of funds.

II.—MILITARY.

147. The principal works completed during the year were :—

Barrack at Trimulgherry to accommodate the Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 83,394
Expenditure ... ... „ 82,893

Cook-house, Latrine, and Wash-houses to Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 14,205
Expenditure ... ... „ 14,810

Staff Sergeants' Quarters (2 Class B. and 1 Class C.) for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 10,303
Expenditure ... ... „ 9,141

One Staff Sergeant's Quarter, Class C., for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 4,133
Expenditure ... ... „ 3,573

Blacksmith's Shop for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 3,423
Expenditure ... ... „ 3,423

Harness-room and Artificer's Shop for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 9,993
Expenditure ... ... „ 10,455

Guardhouse for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 16,128
Expenditure ... ... „ 16,475

Expense Magazine for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 3,773
Expenditure ... ... „ 3,795

Grain Store, Urinals, Stables for 5 Horses, Native Guard-room, Shed for sick Bulls and Well for Heavy Field Battery—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 7,614
Expenditure ... ... „ 6,728

Bridge Ventilation to Royal Artillery Stables, Trimulgherry—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 9,751
Expenditure ... ... „ 11,183

Providing a system of Water-supply to the Royal Artillery Stables at Trimulgherry by hand pumping from No. 4 Well in the Royal Artillery Lines—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 2,413
Expenditure ... ... „ 2,413

NOTE.—The figures printed in Italics in this Report do not necessarily agree with the Financial Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose books are not yet closed. They are the best approximates available at the date of submission of this Report.

Converting Old Mud Fort Barrack at Secunderabad into Staff Offices, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 2,223
Expenditure	...	...	„ 2,336

Harness-room for the Harness of Commissariat Karkhana at Secunderabad—

Estimate ..	...	...	Rs. 3,255
Expenditure	...	...	„ 3,278

Converting two Blocks of Quarters in the Sappers' Lines, Secunderabad, into Quarters for six Non-Commissioned Officers of the Sappers and Miners and providing out-offices thereto—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 2,503
Expenditure	..	...	„ 2,410

148. The following works were in progress during the year :—

Plunge Bath for the Heavy Field Battery at Trimulgherry—

Estimate ...	...	..	Rs. 4,785
Expenditure	...	...	„ 3,739

Elephant Shed for the Heavy Field Battery at Trimulgherry—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 8,644
Expenditure	...	...	„ 6,856

Cattle enclosure for the Heavy Field Battery at Trimulgherry—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 2,692
Expenditure	...	...	„ 1,027

Skittle Alley, additional Well, and Forage Yard for Heavy Field Battery at Trimulgherry—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 4,860
Expenditure	...	...	„ 2,860

Rest Camp Buildings at Wadi—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 14,596
Expenditure	...	...	„ 6,565

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

149. The following work was completed during the year :—

Renewing roof and ceiling of the Hyderabad Residency Durbar Hall and front Porico—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 12,417
Expenditure	...	...	„ 11,619

Completed, except painting the ceiling.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid during the year for the construction of an office for the Mail Agent of the Railway Mail Service at Secunderabad.

IV.—TOOLS AND PLANT.

150. The outlay under this head was Rs. 1,923.

V.—ESTABLISHMENT.

151. Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, was appointed to Hyderabad, and relieved Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, on the forenoon of the 28th April 1882.

Mr. T. Hamilton, M. Inst., C. E., Assistant to Superintending Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Resident (Executive Engineer, 1st grade,) proceeded on one year and nine months' furlough on the 20th February 1883; and Mr. J. Craig, M. Inst., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, South Berar Division, was appointed to officiate instead, taking over charge of the office on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1883.

The percentage of establishment to works was 26·7, and the expenditure Rs. 63,588.

Subjoined is a statement showing the number of days each officer of the Engineer Establishment in this province was on inspection work during the official year under review :—

Names.	Designations.	No. of days.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. R. G. Smyth, R. E.	Supg. Engineer, Class I...	140	
Mr. R. W. Woodhouse ...	Ex. Engineer, 1st grade ...	83	4½ months on leave.
„ J. Craig	Do., 2nd „ ...	127	3 do. do.
Captain H. C. Fox, R. E. ...	Do., 3rd „ ...	163	
Mr. A. F. Higgins ...	Do., 3rd „ ...	163	
„ G. K. Watts ...	Do., 4th „ ...	203	3 do. do.
„ M. Leslie	Offg. Do., 4th „ ...	197	
„ M. J. Scobie	Asst. Engr., 1st „ ...	277	32 halts made on account of Sundays.
„ M. P. Coode	Do., 1st „ ...	9	
„ R. A. W. Swinnerton ...	Do., 1st „ ...	224	
„ A. Loventhorpe	Do., 2nd „ ...	127	
„ H. R. F. Ash	Do., 2nd „ ...	181	
„ D. M. Scobie	Do., 2nd „ ...	17	

VI.—NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

152. The Line was maintained and worked by Government throughout the year. The only changes in the staff that occurred during the year were as follows :—

In April 1882 Mr. W. Sandford, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was transferred to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and made over charge of the Traffic office to the Manager. In the same month the Manager was relieved of the charge of the Engineering and Locomotive Departments by Mr. A. Morton, who was transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

At the end of April 1882 Mr. J. B. Braddon, the Examiner of Accounts, was relieved by Mr. C. C. Harold.

Capital Account.

The works, &c., chargeable to this head of expenditure, and carried out during the official year under notice, were as follows :—

Stations and Buildings—

(1.) Goods-shed at Serum.

(2.) Goods-shed at Hyderabad.

(3.) Repairs to running room at Wadi.

Rolling Stock—

(4.) Carriage and wagon stock.

The capital outlay of the year on these works was about Rs. 25,000.

Revenue Account.

The receipts and expenditure under this head during the calendar year 1882 were as follows :—

Receipts.

Particulars.	No.	Amount. Rs.	Remarks.
I.—Coaching Traffic.			
1st class passengers	3,040 ...	20,550	
2nd do.	18,290 ...	40,858	
3rd do.	... ...	...	
4th do.	370,753 ...	2,31,896	
Miscellaneous	... ...	51,977	
Total ...	461,083 ...	3,44,291	
II.—Goods Traffic.			
General merchandise	84,358 ...	4,66,830	
Military stores	1,685 ...	20,409	
Railway materials	3,055 ...	2,210	
Minerals	197 ...	442	
Miscellaneous	... ...	10,053	
Total ...	89,296 ...	4,95,234	
III.—Electric Telegraph and Sundries		19,892	
Total Earnings		8,59,417	

Expenditure.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
Working Expenses.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	1,32,297
Locomotive expenses	1,30,398
Carriage and wagon expenses	42,461
Traffic expenses	84,121
General charges	66,889
Steam boat service	...
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	34,352
Total ...	4,84,518

The net profit, therefore, amounted to Rs. 3,75,099, equivalent to 3·07 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 1,22,27,794.

There was a marked and satisfactory increase in the earnings during the year. The development was general, and not confined to any particular class of traffic. On the whole the year was an exceptionally good one, the results comparing very favourably with those of previous years. The figures of the preceding four years compared with those of the year under review are given in the following statement :—

Years.	Gross earnings.				Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878 ...	2,62,213	3,37,444	2,097	7,91,754	6,70,907	1,11,847	·96
1879 ...	3,00,358	3,81,627	12,419	6,94,401	6,04,476	89,925	·77
1880 ...	3,08,771	3,79,934	14,001	7,02,716	4,78,406	2,24,310	1·84
1881 ...	3,23,166	4,41,951	17,688	7,82,805	4,64,029	2,92,776	2·38
1882 ...	*3,44,291*	*4,95,234*	*19,892*	*8,59,417*	*4,84,318*	*3,75,099*	*3·07*

Imperial Buildings and Roads Branch.

Budget grant for the year 1882-83.

				Rs.
Military ...	...	...	...	2,19,000
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	26,000
Establishment	...	...	...	65,000
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	1,000
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3,12,000

Expenditure.

Detail.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.						
Secunderabad	...	...	...			
Trimulgherry	1,58,936	31,096	1,68,032			
Shahabad	...	...	...			
Wadi	6,565	...	6,565			
				1,48,501	31,096	1,74,597
Native Troops.						
Secunderabad	2,874	2,146	5,020			
Bolapully	52	593	645			
Chudderghaut	...	...	...			
				2,926	2,739	5,665
Ordnance Buildings.						
Secunderabad	580	307	887			
Trimulgherry	834	239	1,073			
				1,414	546	1,960
Commissariat Buildings.						
Secunderabad	3,764	594	4,357			
Trimulgherry	1,358	669	2,027			
Chandi	...	...	...			
				5,122	1,262	6,384
Fortifications.						
Trimulgherry	513	699	1,212			
				513	699	1,212
General Cantonment Works and Roads.						
Bolapully	...	...	...			
Shahabad	...	...	...			
Secunderabad	13	408	421			
Chudderghaut	132	883	1,015			
Trimulgherry	1,946	14,298	16,244			
Wadi	...	...	...			
				2,144	15,536	17,680
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Secunderabad	2,390	3,205	5,595			
Trimulgherry ...	...	116	116			
				2,390	3,321	5,711
Total Military ...	...	...	...	*1,57,810*	*55,199*	*2,13,009*
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,57,810	55,199	2,13,009

Detail.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	...	...	...	1,57,810	55,199	2,13,009
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
ADMINISTRATION.						
Residences of Local Government.						
Chudderghaut	12,343	5,479	17,822			
Secretarial Offices.						
Bolarum	73	132	205	12,416	5,611	18,027
Postal Works.						
Hyderabad	136	124	260			
Secunderabad	1,569	138	1,707			
Mehkar	171	6	177			
Jalgaon	380	17	397			
Akola	384	349	733			
Shegaon	...	13	13			
Jalna	55	4	59			
Basim	21	...	21			
Amraoti	13	73	86			
Khamgaon	...	183	183			
Ellichpur	90	51	141			
Trimalgherry	...	4	4			
Yeotmal	4	8	12			
Dhamungaon	82	55	87			
Murtuzapur	...	18	18			
Balapur	56	...	56			
Umarkhed	115	8	123			
Chandur	...	28	28			
Karinja	...	...	...			
Badneira	...	78	78			
Chikhli	983	...	983			
Buldana	119	5	124			
Malkapur	...	6	6			
Shahabad	...	12	12	4,123	1,180	5,303
Ecclesiastical Buildings.						
Secunderabad	24	756	780			
Trimulgherry	358	172	530			
Bolarum	171	121	292	553	1,049	1,602
Telegraph Buildings.						
Shahabad	...	...	...			
Secunderabad	...	73	73			
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	73	73
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,57,810	55,199	2,13,009
				17,097	7,913	25,010

Detail.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward..	...	...	...	1,57,810 17,097	55,199 7,913	2,13,009 25,010
General.						
Trimulgherry	...	28	28			
Secunderabad	...	52	52	...	80	80
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	17,097	7,993	25,090
Total Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	1,74,907	63,192	2,38,099
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	63,588
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,923
Total ordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	*3,03,610*
Add—						
Stock purchase and sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Miscellaneous advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Deduct— Rs.						
Stock purchase and sales ...						
Stock 4,544						
Miscellaneous advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	*—4,544*
Total expenditure in India and England	...	...	...	...	...	*2,99,307*
Deduct expenditure in England.	...	...	...	...	...	202
Net outlay in India	...	...	...	...	...	*2,99,105*

PUBLIC WORKS.

PROVINCIAL.

I.—GENERAL.

153. The original grant for the year was 10 lakhs, to which has to be added Rs. 93,000, the amount of the 1 per cent. assignment of the land revenue, the expenditure of which is entrusted to Civil officers; also, Rs. 24,852, being the grant from the accumulated balance of the Road Fund of Berar. The final figures were :—

	Grant. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Saving. Rs.
Provincial	10,00,000	9,60,734	39,266
One per cent. cess	93,000	46,996	46,004
Road Fund	20,000	15,953	4,047
Total ...	11,13,000	10,23,683	89,317

The percentages of expenditure and lapse were:—

	Expenditure.	Lapse.
Provincial	66·07 ...	3 93
One per cent. cess	50·54 ...	49 46
Road Fund	79·77 ...	20 24

The provincial lapses were as detailed below:—

Heads.	Final grant.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Difference. More than grant.	Difference. Less than grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works—				
Military	12,473	12,431	...	42
Civil Buildings	1,14,158	96,879	...	17,279
Communications	3,55,417	3,33,240	...	2,177
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	96,816	89,559	...	7,257
Total ...	5,78,864	5,32,109	...	46,755
Repairs—				
Military	12,100	10,459	...	1,641
Civil Buildings	22,700	18,893	...	3,807
Communications	1,78,000	1,71,507	...	6,493
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	950	863	...	87
Total ...	2,13,750	2,01,722	..	12,028
Establishment	1,98,700	1,94,453	...	4,247
Tools and Plant	8,666	9,016	354	...
Profit and Loss	...	21	21	...
Suspense	...	3,389	3,389	...
Grand Total ...	10,00,000	9,60,734	3,764	43,030
			Less than grant.	39,266

The following is a brief statement of the causes of lapse:—

Military.—The greater part of the saving is due to short outlay on "Repairs."

Civil Buildings.—About Rs. 8,000 of the savings under this head is due, as stated by the Executive Engineer, to the difficulty in procuring proper timber for the alterations to Amraoti cutcherry and Forest officer's quarters in Amraoti, the first lot supplied to him having been found of inferior quality, and consequently condemned. The remainder of the savings are chiefly attributable to lapses on assignments made to Police and Educational Departments.

Communications.—The savings under this heading are chiefly the aggregation of small lapses on various works, partly savings on estimates, and partly to other causes accounted for, for the most part, by Executive Engineers.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The lapse on Kalapani reservoir is stated by Executive Engineer to be due to the non-supply in time of pumps ordered by him, and for which payment could not in consequence be made. The greater part of the remaining lapse is attributable to a reduction by the Civil authorities in the amount originally accorded for compensation on account of land taken up at the Khamgaon tank.

One per cent. cess.—The following table gives the details of the lapses under this head:—

Districts.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Total.		Difference less.	Percentage of lapse.
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Akola	24,540	7,873	2,000	1,777	2,812	2,407	200	...	32,023	11,647	20,006	62·99
Buldana ...	10,963	1,611	2,500	1,566	1,028	905	100	100	14,591	4,182	8,407	57·61
Basim	8,793	3,977	2,000	1,444	...	...	400	282	6,193	5,703	490	8·29
Amraoti	18,763	4,490	2,000	3,173	2,290	2,048	200	112	24,153	9,823	14,330	59·23
Ellichpur ...	8,250	6,640	2,000	1,666	...	...	100	...	10,350	8,248	2,110	20·38
Wun	3,407	3,344	2,000	1,936	...	...	100	96	5,507	5,376	131	2·01
Total ...	69,600	27,435	16,500	13,518	6,740	5,450	1,100	592	92,006	46,006	46,004	49·46

Road Fund.—The lapse under this head is noted below:—

Districts.	Grant.	Outlay.				Difference less.	Percentage of lapse.
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Akola	20,000	4,651	1,926	...	6,577		
Buldana		562	1,013	...	1,575		
Basim		...	222	846	1,068		
Amraoti		5,271	...	54	5,325		
Ellichpur		...	...	584	584		
Wun		...	...	824	824		
Total ...	20,000	10,484	3,161	2,308	15,953	4,047	20·24

II.—MILITARY.

154. There were no works of any importance undertaken during the year. Rs. 3,996 were expended in collecting materials for the construction of buildings for the Ordnance Department at Ellichpur; and the following minor works were completed:—

	Expenditure during year.
	Rs.
Forage yard for the battery of native Artillery at Hingoli ...	1,861
Additions and alterations to old block of Apothecaries' Quarters at Bolarum	1,297

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

155. The following more important works were completed:—

Adding a new room to the Berar Office, Hyderabad Residency—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 3,491
Expenditure ... ... „ 3,728

Iron Racks for Vernacular Records in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Akola—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 4,419
Expenditure ... ... „ 4,266

Additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Yeotmal—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 5,727
Expenditure ... ... „ 5,439

Executive Engineer's Quarters, Office, Store-room, and Workshop at Yeotmal—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 19,857
Expenditure ... ... „ 20,488

Roofing Jail Barracks at Amraoti with Mangalore Tiles—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 11,200
Expenditure ... ... „ 10,999

Alterations to Printing Shed, Office Rooms, &c., in Akola Jail—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 2,040
Expenditure ... ... „ 1,838

Police Station at Tiwsa—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 7,207
Expenditure ... ... „ 7,444

Police Station at Futtehkhelda—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 7,499
Expenditure ... ... „ 6,542

Police Station at Pilkara—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 7,307
Expenditure ... ... „ 7,329

Police Station at Ballapur—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 5,279
Expenditure ... ... „ 5,069

Police Station at Chandur—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 9,896
Expenditure ... ... „ 9,379

Police Station at Khair—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 8,531
Expenditure ... ... „ 8,545

The following were the chief works in progress :—

Additions and alterations to the Commissioner's Cutcherry at Amraoti for accommodation of Office of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 33,319
Expenditure ... ... „ 27,486

Additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Buldana—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 13,898
Expenditure ... ... „ 10,410

Office for the Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, at Amraoti—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 10,398
Expenditure ... ... „ 6,029

Police Station at Kalhamb—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 7,216
Expenditure ... ... „ 2,087

Re-roofing and altering the Police Station at Janaphal—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 2,047
Expenditure ... ... „ 1,667

Grants-in-aid to schools were made aggregating Rupees 2,929.

IV.—ROADS.

156. *Ellichpur-Pili road, 4th Section, 7 miles long.*—Completed—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 69,444
Expenditure ... ... „ 70,268

Balapur-Chandur road, 16¼ miles long.—Nearly completed—

Estimate ... ... Rs. 78,645
Expenditure ... ... „ 76,138

Murtazanagar-Dorgapur road, 14¼ *miles long*.—Earthwork ⅞ths completed; masonry and metal collection in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 63,826
Expenditure	...	...	„ 25,732

Morvi-Harwar road, 35 *miles long*.—About ⅓th earthwork of 1st Section (21⅓th miles) completed—

Estimate for earthwork, 1st Section			Rs. 20,270
Expenditure	...	...	„ 5,641

Nandurbar-Jaigaon road, 16 *miles long*.—Earthwork and masonry completed, metal collection nearly finished, spreading and consolidation in hand—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 63,807
Expenditure	...	...	„ 61,762

Chikhli-Dedgaon Raja road, 32 *miles long*.—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 95,556
Expenditure	...	...	„ 94,429

Jalna-Dedgaon Raja road, 15 1/10th *miles long*.—Earthwork and 28 culverts completed, 4 culverts in hand, metal collection finished, and first coat of moorum spread—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 69,016
Expenditure	...	...	„ 71,144

Kurseja-Mangrul Pir road, 16⅓th *miles long*.—Completed, except a little collection of sand for metalling, spreading, and consolidation—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 63,201
Expenditure	...	...	„ 63,535

Basim-Purud road, 3rd Section, 10 *miles long*.—Completed, except masonry for mile posts. A rest-house built at Khandala—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 58,354
Expenditure	...	...	„ 57,299

Khandala-Umarkhal road, 1st Section, 15 *miles long*.—Completed, except spreading and consolidation of half quantity of moorum metal and sinking of two wells—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 43,962
Expenditure	...	...	„ 32,116

Khandala-Umarkhal road, 2nd Section, 17¼ *miles long*.—Earthwork completed, masonry and metal collection in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 71,642
Expenditure	...	...	„ 39,222

Yeotmal-Wun road, 1st Section, 15 *miles long*.—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 89,220
Expenditure	...	...	„ 87,961

Yeotmal-Wun road, 2nd Section, 21¼ *miles long*.—Earthwork and masonry completed, spreading and consolidation of metal of 14 miles finished, and rest in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 1,21,879
Expenditure	...	...	„ 1,08,289

Yeotmal-Wun road, 3rd Section, 15¼ *miles long*.—Earthwork and surfacing about half done; 15 causeways, drains, and road dams completed and three in hand; two wells and an inspection bungalow in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 79,395
Expenditure	...	...	„ 16,285

Yeotmal-Wun road, 4th Section, 14¼ *miles long*.—Earthwork and surfacing ⅓th done. A well and an inspection bungalow in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs. 70,860
Expenditure	...	...	„ 7,566

Link from Omei on Yeshual-Wun road to Pandarkura, 5½ miles long.—Completed—

Estimate ...	...	...	Rs.	32,006
Expenditure	...	...	„	29,170

Stone metalling the 4th, 5th and 6th miles of the Akola-Malai road.—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	2,909
Expenditure	...	...	„	2,902

Road to connect the Town of Basim with the Basim-Pusad and Basim-Mungrul Pir roads.—Completed, except consolidation of sand and construction of causeway—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	2,269
Expenditure	...	...	„	1,788

Improving southern approaches to the Purna River on the Akola-Akata road—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	3,799
Expenditure	...	...	„	3,621

Constructing the Inspection Bungalow at Chickalda.—Main building and outhouses almost completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	9,670
Expenditure	...	...	„	9,275

Bridge of 16 spans of 40 feet over the Pedhi River near Amraoti—Completed except parapet walls, coping to cut waters, and surfacing, *&c.*—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	1,59,227
Expenditure	...	...	„	1,51,144

Causeway across the Man River at Bolapur—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	6,740
Expenditure	...	...	„	5,797

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

157. *Constructing Kolapani reservoir for Water-supply of the Town of Amraoti.*—Puddle trench one-fourth completed, and earthwork in embankment in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	2,36,255
Expenditure	...	...	„	22,736

Restoring old Tank at Jaoona for Water-supply of the Town of Khamgaon.—Earthwork in both slopes completed up to level of top of old bund almost throughout. Excavation of puddle trench nearly completed. Puddle wall at west end completed up to level of top of old bund. Excavation of waste weir and of masonry dam nearly completed and masonry of latter commenced. A large quantity of material collected at site of the work; and cast iron pipes, valves, &c., to be fixed in the dam and outlet tower received—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	86,357
Expenditure	...	...	„	40,667

Tank at Abatoorra in the Akola District—Work nearly completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	20,273
Expenditure	...	...	„	19,095

of which Rs. 5,250 were contributed by villagers.

Wadali tank near Amraoti.—Completed—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	11,176
Expenditure	...	...	„	10,913

Damangaon Tank in the Ellichpur District.—Work in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	9,039
Expenditure	...	...	„	3,023

Hurgaon Tank in the Amraoti Hills.—Work in progress—

Estimate	...	...	Rs.	16,705
Expenditure	...	...	„	5,901

VI.—TOOLS AND PLANT.

158. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,633, including that from the one per cent. cess.

VII.—ESTABLISHMENT.

159. The following changes occurred during the year:—

Mr. J. Craig, M. Inst., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, West Berar Division, proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge of the division to Mr. Higgins, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on the 3rd April 1882, on return from privilege leave he was transferred to the South Berar Division, and took over charge of the same from Mr. Lobb, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on the 6th July 1882.

Mr. Lobb proceeded on two years' furlough, from 20th October 1882.

Mr. J. Craig made over charge of the South Berar Division to Mr. Leslie, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank (Assistant Engineer, 1st grade), on the 23rd February 1883, before noon, when he was appointed to officiate as Assistant to Superintending Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Resident, which office he took over charge of on the 3rd March 1883.

Mr. D. M. Scobie was appointed as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, by the Secretary of State for India in September 1881; was posted to Hyderabad and joined the West Berar Division on the 17th November 1882.

The cost of establishment during the year was Rs. 2,02,211; the percentage on the total outlay on works being as follows:—

	Outlay on Works. Rs.		Establishment. Rs.		Percentage.
Provincial ...	7,66,281	...	1,94,453	...	25·38
One per cent cess.	41,546	...	5,450	...	13·12
Road Fund ...	13,645	...	2,308	...	16·91

The average being 24·62 per cent.

VIII.—LOCAL FUNDS.

A.—*Incorporated Funds.*

160. The following is the statement of grants and outlay:—

Districts.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Stock.	Total.		Difference.	Percentage of lapse.
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Akola ...	41,607	32,471	11,358	2,145	1,885	1,878	...	...	...	54,130	36,488	17,642	31·97
Basim ...	6,016	6,130	4,493	3,194	409	423	...	10	**—50**	11,537	9,807	1,730	15·14
Buldana ...	18,473	6,924	4,492	1,878	1,386	1,141	23	75	**—25**	22,298	9,874	12,424	54·69
Ellichpur ...	19,400	8,982	3,277	2,044	671	628	...	...	**410**	23,310	13,644	11,272	48·36
Amraoti ...	21,420	15,775	3,000	1,825	2,310	2,140	140	29	**243**	26,881	20,172	10,709	45·31
Wun ...	8,843	7,735	3,075	2,854	23	26	...	...	**—56**	11,936	10,720	897	7·71
Total ...	1,23,159	77,017	29,485	13,151	6,844	6,411	215	104	**318**	1,59,676	99,255	60,351	37·79

The percentage of lapse was 37·79 against 24·78 last year. It may here be noted that in 1881-82 the "Road Fund" formed a part of the Incorporated Local Funds; but in 1882-83 the year's grant under that head (Rs. 20,000) was transferred to the General Revenue Account of the Province, under the orders of the Government of India.

B.—*Excluded Funds.*

161. The following is the statement of grants and outlay :—

Districts.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Total.		Difference.	Percentage of lapse.
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Akola ...	16,500	19,558	11,777	1,946	5,653	3,640	400	144	34,330	25,306	18,026	40·07
Buldana ...	20,070	6,980	5,000	3,000	3,958	3,381	152	155	40,180	13,516	26,664	66·38
Basim ...	9,936	10,144	4,485	3,610	1,371	1,277	...	...	15,844	15,031	813	2·10
Wun ...	4,936	3,132	3,572	3,411	606	619	...	...	10,401	11,162	+671·6·39	
Amraoti ...	30,014	17,952	5,732	3,476	3,840	2,640	250	130	40,572	28,478	21,700	43·00
Ellichpur ...	16,900	13,059	6,647	4,548	3,579	2,436	588	582	28,038	21,626	4,118	16·00
Total ...	1,16,356	79,734	46,802	23,591	17,023	13,993	1,390	961	1,69,169	1,16,881	70,278	37·64

The percentage of lapse was thus 37·64 against 21·09 last year.

IX.—BERAR RAILWAYS.

KHAMGAON RAILWAY.

Receipts.

162. From 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883 ... ... Rs. 75,966

Expenditure.

Working charges from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883... } Rs. 56,033
Maintenance from do. do. ... }

Net profit Rs. 19,933

Equivalent to 4·06 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,91,164.

AMRAOTI RAILWAY.

Receipts.

During same period as Khamgaon Railway ... Rs. 85,147

Expenditure.

Working charges ... } during same period ... Rs. 46,368
Maintenance ... }

Net profit Rs. 39,779

Equivalent to 8·72 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,44,545.

SECTION IX.

Irrigation.

163. There were no works of this class undertaken during the year under review.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

104. The basis on which expenditure is regulated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was explained in para. 130 of the Administration Report for 1879-80, and the present year under review is the fourth year that the new system has been in operation.

105. The following figures show the total revenue and expenditure of the province for the past two years. The transactions of the Incorporated Local Funds in this as in the previous years, are exhibited in separate columns in order to show clearly the true provincial revenue and expenditure on which the balance at the Resident's credit is calculated, under the system by which the Civil, Public Works, and Railway expenditure is limited to 54 per cent. of the gross revenue of the province.— Total Receipts and Expenditure.

	Actuals, 1881-82.			Actuals, 1882-83.		
	Provincial.	Local (Incorporated.)	Total.	Provincial.	Local (Incorporated.)	Total.
Receipts.						
1. Civil ...	88,41,506	4,60,607	93,02,113	87,97,056	4,11,130	92,08,186
2. Railways ...	1,41,505		1,41,505	1,64,399		1,64,399
3. Public Works ...	7,054	19,007	26,061	7,801	13,222	21,023
4. Provincial and local deficits ...	...	...	...	...	43,687	43,687
5. Military ...	21,392		21,392	32,583	...	32,583
6. Contribution from Local to Provincial ...	1,200	...	1,200	14,149	...	14,149
7. Contribution from Provincial to Local ...	...	49,416	49,416	...	73,506	73,506
8. Total ...	90,12,657	5,29,030	95,41,687	90,15,988	5,41,545	95,57,533
9. Add Excluded Local Funds ...	6,32,162	...	6,32,162	5,89,462	...	5,89,462
10. Grand Total ...	96,44,819	5,29,030	1,01,73,849	96,05,450	5,41,545	1,01,46,995

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Provincial	Local (Incorporated.)	Total.	Provincial.	Local (Incorporated.)	Total.
Expenditure.						
11. Civil ...	34,84,671	4,12,285	38,96,956	32,60,868	4,27,715	36,88,583
12. Railways ...	1,02,541		1,02,541	1,01,400	...	1,01,400
13. Public Works ...	10,11,429	1,10,237	11,21,666	10,24,416	90,681	11,24,097
14. Provincial and local surplus ...	...	5,308	5,308	...	...	
15. Military ...	29,71,640	...	29,71,640	33,62,602	...	33,62,602
16. Contribution from Provincial to Local ...	49,416	...	49,416	73,506	...	73,506
17. Contribution from Local to Provincial ...		1,200	1,200	...	14,149	14,149
18. Total ...	76,19,697	5,29,030	81,48,727	78,22,792	5,41,545	83,64,337
19. Add Excluded Local Funds ...	6,34,623	...	6,34,623	5,64,608	...	5,64,608
20. Grand Total ...	82,54,320	5,29,030	87,83,350	83,87,400	5,41,545	89,28,945
21. Surplus ...	13,90,499	...	13,90,499	12,18,050	...	12,18,050

If the figures of Excluded Local Funds (items 2 and 19 above) be omitted, the surplus on 31st March 1883 of the revenue proper of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (or difference between items 8 and 18) is Rs. 11,95,196, against Rs. 13,92,960 in 1881-82.

Balance at Resident's credit.

166. The balance at the Resident's credit on 31st March 1883, under the operation of Financial Department Order No. 572, dated 31st January 1880, is Rs. 11,53,352, as shown below:—

		Rs.	Rs.
1. Gross provincial revenue of Berar for 1882-83 ...		90,15,988	
2. Deduct Military Receipts	32,583		
3. One per cent. Road Cess for 1882-83 ...	59,752		
4. Accumulated balance of the Road Fund transferred to Land Revenue ...	1,01,155		
5. Contributions from Local to Provincial ...	14,149		
		2,07,639	
6. Net amount ...		88,08,349	
7. Fifty-four per cent. of No. 6 placed at credit of Resident			47,56,308
8. Gross Expenditure of Berar for 1882-83 ...		78,22,792	
9. Deduct Military Expenditure ...	33,62,602		
10. One per cent. Road Cess Expenditure ...	47,991		
		34,10,593	
11. Net charge against balance at credit of the Resident		...	44,12,199
12. Balance at credit carried forward to next year ...		...	3,44,109
13. Add balance brought forward on 1st April 1882		...	8,08,853
14. Total at credit of Resident on 1st April 1883		...	11,53,162

Payment of Land Revenue.

167. In para. 149 of the Report for last year, allusion was made to the proposal sanctioned by the Government of India for effecting a change in the system of collecting land revenue, under which payment of the revenue demand was due on 1st February and 15th March. These dates it was thought hardly allowed the cultivator sufficient time to realise the produce of his field, and hence obliged him to have recourse to the money-lender. It was accordingly decided to allow payment to be postponed till the 15th February and 15th April respectively. At the same time the form of the patel's annual jamabandi or return of revenue demand was revised so as to show for each field whether the crop is harvested in the autumn or spring, with the object of allowing payment to be made in one instalment on the whole assessment, from the return of the kharif or rabi as the case might be. In the case of fields partly under rabi and partly under kharif, simple rules for fixing suitable instalments were laid down. This new system was introduced experimentally during the year in one taluk of each of the six districts in the province, and is favourably reported on. With but few exceptions, the returns of demand prepared according to crops were found to be correct, and the cultivating classes are said to approve of the change.

Land Revenue demand.

168. The land revenue demand of the year amounted to Rs. 66,65,788, and that of what appears under the head Miscellaneous Land Revenue to Rs. 21,424, making a total of Rs. 66,87,162, against Rs. 63,57,759 in the previous year. Of the total demand Rs. 6,33,087 were not due till after the close of the year, viz., till the 15th April 1883, the date for the payment of the rabi instalment in certain taluks of the province, in accordance with the new system just referred to. The amount to be collected therefore during the year under report was Rs. 57,54,075, of which only Rs. 23,734 remained unrealized at its close. Of the Rs. 6,33,087 due on 15th April 1883, Rs. 1,32,928 were paid in advance before the end of the year. The sum actually brought on the books of the Comptroller was Rs. 61,62,347. Of the balance of revenue of previous years Rs. 10,967-8-7 were realized, Rs. 1,102-7-0 were remitted, leaving Rs. 1,02•-10-9 uncollected. Of the last named amount Rs. 496-7-0 are irrecoverable.

Coercive processes.

169. For the recovery of the balance of the revenue of the year, 1,966 writs of demand were issued, and for that of former years 294. In all 408 defaulters were

summoned: while out of 2,271 processes of attachment ordered against personal property, only 213 were executed, and only in 23 cases did sale follow attachment. Attachment of fields was made in 586 cases, but was followed by sale in only 115. The survey assessment on fields thus sold up amounted to Rs. 1,567-15-3 and the price realized by sale to Rs. 1,251-13-0.

Opium.

170. The cultivation of the poppy in Berar was prohibited in 1878-79, and opium for consumption has from that date been imported by rail and only to the two towns of Amraoti and Khamgaon. The quantity of opium for which licenses were granted during the year was 554 maunds and 30 seers, or 44,380 lbs., the import duty on which was Rs. 2,21,900. The sum actually brought on the books of the Comptroller of Accounts was Rs. 2,06,503. The average consumption of opium in the province per 100 of the population during the year is calculated at $\frac{2}{3}$ths of a seer or 1 lb $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Excise.

171. The receipts under the different heads of excise revenue for the past two years are given below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	8,37,040	9,19,200
Opium and drugs	2,23,260	2,57,966
Tari	42,846	49,786
Foreign spirits	1,541	1,425
Miscellaneous (fines, penalties, &c.)	3,964	3,351
	11,58,151	12,31,628
Deduct charges on account of rewards paid	1,009	1,269
	11,57,142	12,30,359

With reference to these figures, the Resident in reviewing the Excise Report of the province for the year, remarked that "the income from this source of revenue continues to rise at a rate which from some points of view must be regarded with regret. The increase during the year under report is from Rs. 11,07,142 to Rs. 12,30,359, but it is further added that during the current year 1883-84 the sales have brought in a yet larger accession of revenue, those for country spirits being Rs. 1,24,560, and those for opium and drugs nearly Rs. 90,000 in excess of the sales for 1882-83. There are no balances worthy of remark, and on the fiscal side the figures leave no opening for criticism. But the consumption of liquor and opium in proportion to the population has attained limits which are perhaps in excess of any other province (outside the Presidency towns). On the other hand, it may be noted that the exceptional cheapness of mohwa, the principal material used for distillation, has, during the past two years, left a wider margin of profit open to the contractors, and that the presence of outsiders has given a stimulus to the bidding at the auctions to which they have been attracted."

Only Rs. 8,708 of the excise revenue remained uncollected at the end of the year, and it is reported that almost the whole of this sum has since been realized. The amount actually credited in the accounts of the Comptroller was Rs. 12,34,256. The number of shops for the retail vend of country spirits rose from 1,416 to 1,434, for tari from 940 to 953, and for opium and drugs from 550 to 579. Breaches against excise laws fell from 208 in 1881-82 to 165 in 1882-83. In 116 cases of the latter number conviction ensued. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,351, against Rs. 3,964 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 1,269-4-6 were given as rewards.

Ganja.

172. The area under ganja cultivation fell from 143 acres 25 guntas in 1881-82 to 89 acres in the year under notice. The fees realized for the privilege of this cultivation amounted to Rs. 416. There are no means of ascertaining the amount of the drug consumed. The demand for it is stated to be of a very limited nature, the principal consumers being religious mendicants. On this subject, it was remarked in the Resolution by the Resident on the Excise Report for the year that ganja "is a drug which the small class habituated to its use will obtain in some way or other, and it would certainly be smuggled in

small quantities either from the Central Provinces or Bombay if prohibited in Berar. The area, however, devoted to its growth is so small, and the number of licenses for its sale so few, that it would be a simple matter to abolish its growth in the province if it is thought desirable to do so. Mr. Cordery's opinion, however, would be that it is better to regulate the trade and to enhance by taxation the difficulty of its growth and preparation than to suppress it in any one province, leaving the door open to its being procured from another."

Provincial rates.

173. The receipts under provincial rates amounted to Rs. 4,08,485, against Rs. 4,51,744 in 1881-82, and represent rates and cesses of the Incorporated Local Funds. The result shows a decrease of Rs. 43,259, as shown by the following comparison of the figures for the past two years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Decrease.
One per cent. road cess on all jagirs held rent free ...	3,556 ...	...	3,556
Jagirs and Local Cess ...	3,47,125 ...	3,24,460	22,665
Educational Cess ...	1,01,063 ...	84,025	17,038
Total ...	4,51,744 ...	4,08,485	43,259

The one per cent. road cess is now credited to provincial revenues, the road fund having been abolished. The diminution shown under the two remaining cesses is explained in the same way as that under land revenue, *viz.*, by postponement of date of payment. These cesses, it must be remembered, are collections on the land revenue.

Stamp revenue.

174. The stamp revenue credited in the books of the Comptroller in 1882-83, amounted to Rs. 6,72,355, against Rs. 6,03,176 in 1881-82. The following figures show receipts under this head for the past five years:—

	Rs.
1878-79	4,72,452
1879-80	5,46,451
1880-81	5,24,405
1881-82	6,03,176
1882-83	6,72,355

The items which made up the total of 1882-83 according to the classification adopted by the Account Department, were as under:—

	Rs.
Sale of General stamps	2,39,196
Sale of Court Fee stamps	4,28,717
Duty on impressing documents	462
Fines and Penalties	3,957
Miscellaneous	23
	6,72,355

Taking the statistics furnished by the Commissioner, the gross and net stamp revenue for the past five years is given in the following table:—

	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Gross Receipts.					
General Stamps ...	1,96,591	2,40,290	2,25,456	2,33,066	2,43,464
Court Fee Stamps..	2,74,662	3,06,044	3,01,907	3,71,133	4,30,196
Total ...	4,71,253	5,46,274	5,26,763	6,04,733	6,73,660
Charges.					
General Stamps ...	9,298	11,060	10,232	10,518	10,476
Court Fee Stamps..	11,128	8,920	8,940	10,003	10,521
Total ...	20,426	19,980	19,172	20,521	20,997
Net Receipts.					
General Stamps ...	1,87,293	2,29,170	2,15,224	2,22,482	2,33,008
Court Fee Stamps ...	2,63,534	2,97,124	2,92,967	3,61,730	4,19,675
Total ...	4,50,827	5,26,294	5,07,591	5,84,212	6,52,683

The net increase over the previous year in general stamps was Rs. 10,526 or 4·7 per cent., while that under court fees was Rs. 57,945, or 16 per cent. Under the head of general stamps are included the following items:—

	Rs.
Document stamps	2,15,552
Hundi "	8,243
Receipt "	15,401

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 4·4 per cent. in document, 6·2 per cent. in Hundi stamps, while under receipt stamps the sales fell from Rs. 15,498 in 1881-82 to Rs. 15,401 in the year under report. Miscellaneous receipts such as fines and penalties under the General Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 4,239-8-0, against Rs. 3,213 in 1881-82.

Under the operation of the Court Fees Act the revenue has increased largely from Rs. 8,71,733 to Rs. 4,30,196, or by 15·7 per cent. Of the latter sum Rs. 4,28,717-1-0 were on account of sale of stamps and Rs. 1,479-1-9 on account of recoveries in pauper suits. The several descriptions of stamps sold with their values are shown below:—

	No. of Stamps.	Value in Rupees.
1 anna stamp ...	55,948 ...	3,496 12 0
2 annas stamp ...	15,762 ...	1,970 4 0
3 do. ...	171 ...	32 1 0
4 do. ...	11,199 ...	2,799 12 0
6 do. ...	47,862 ...	17,923 12 0
8 do. ...	158,412 ...	79,206 0 0
12 do. ...	30,666 ...	22,999 8 0
1 Rupee stamp ...	55,710 ...	55,710 0 0
2 Rupees stamp ...	19,005 ...	38,010 0 0
4 do. ...	4,833 ...	19,332 0 0
5 do. ...	5,240 ...	26,200 0 0
7 do. ...	3,015 ...	21,105 0 0
10 do. ...	4,447 ...	44,470 0 0
20 do. ...	1,788 ...	35,760 0 0
40 do. ...	615 ...	24,600 0 0
70 do. ...	100 ...	7,000 0 0
100 do. ...	98 ...	9,800 0 0
200 do. ...	32 ...	6,400 0 0
400 do. ...	6 ...	2,400 0 0
700 do. ...	5 ...	3,500 0 0
1,000 do. ...	6 ...	6,000 0 0
	414,500 ...	4,28,717 1 0

The general cause of the increase in the demand for court fee stamps, writes the Commissioner of the province "must of course be an increase in litigation or in applications for the intervention of the courts for which purpose alone these stamps can be used. This increase is not, however, a matter of regret, as it would be, did it only tend to show an increased spirit of litigiousness and contention among the people. It also indicates improved facilities of access to our courts of all descriptions and greater readiness on the part of the people to apply to them. Moreover increased commercial activity consequent on times of general prosperity always brings with it an increase of business to the courts".

Stamp vendors.

175. Stamp vendors who confine themselves to the sale of general stamps numbered 192, those who sell court-fee labels 34, and those who sell both description of stamps 124, making in all 350, or 44 more than in the previous year. Of this increase 33 is accounted for by the appointment of post masters as *ex-officio* vendors in certain towns and villages.

Registration.

176. The receipts under this head are Rs. 49,967, against Rs. 46,565 in 1881-82. The increase under the several minor heads is:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Fees for registration of documents	24,654	26,602	1,948
Fees for copies of registered documents	18,362	19,072	710
Miscellaneous	3,549	4,293	744
Total	46,565	49,967	3,402

Minor Departments.

177. The receipts under this head are small, amounting to Rs. 2,066, against Rs. 1,124 in 1881-82, and are on account of produce of Lonar Lake.

Law and Justice.

178. The revenue under this head amounts to Rs. 1,29,707, against Rupees 1,41,939, in 1881-82. The following figures show the fluctuations under the several minor heads for the past two years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	9,169	9,677	508	...
Court fees realized in Cash ...	1,522	1,641	119	...
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	54,015	53,617	...	398
Jails ...	47,671	48,251	580	...
Contribution from Secunderabad Abkari fund ...	15,738	15,600	...	138
Miscellaneous ...	13,824	921	...	12,903
Total ...	1,41,939	1,29,707	1,207	13,439
Deduct increase ...		...	...	1,207
Net decrease ...				12,232

The large decrease of Rs. 12,903 under the last item as compared with 1881-82, is chiefly due to the circumstance that the latter year includes a write-back of Rs. 7,023 on account of charges for convicts at Port Blair debited in excess in 1880-81, and a recovery of Rs. 2,973 from the Nizam's Government on the same account debited to Law and Justice in 1880-81. The fluctuations under the other heads call for no special remark.

Police.

179. The receipts under this head amount to Rs. 38,593, or Rs. 5,903 more than the receipts of 1881-82, which amounted to Rs. 32,690. The following are the realizations under the several minor heads for the past two years:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Police supplied to Railways ...	8,671	14,627	5,956	...
Do. to Municipalities, &c.	15,869	15,396	...	473
Do. to private companies and persons ...	1,069	1,560	491	...
Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	114	159	45	...
Contribution from Secunderabad Abkari fund ...	4,899	4,890	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,263	2,117	...	146
	32,690	38,593	6,492	589

The increase under the head "Police supplied to Railways" is due to charges on account of the cost of Railway Police employed on the stations of the Great India Peninsula Railway, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having been adjusted in 1882-83 for three half-years, while in 1881-82 the adjustment was for two half-years.

Education.

180. The receipts under this head are derived chiefly from school fees and sale of books as shown below and amount to Rs. 27,218, against Rs. 22,115 in 1881-82:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
School Fees ...	9,174	7,446
Contributions ...	140	3,908
Sale proceeds of Books ...	9,984	15,208
Miscellaneous ...	2,817	656
	22,115	27,218

The decrease in school-fees is due to the fees of Primary Vernacular Schools not being now included in the accounts in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 352, dated 13th October 1880, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

181. The receipts under this head are small being Rs. 382, against Rs. 223 in 1881-82. Medical.

182. Under this head also the receipts are trifling, amounting to Rs. 738, of which Rs. 500 were on account of printing work performed for Local Funds and Municipalities. The receipts in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 510. Stationery and Printing.

183. The receipts under this head amount to Rs. 25,239, of which Rs. 24,072 were realized as interest on a portion of the Berar Surplus deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The receipts in 1881-82, amounted to Rs. 30,447; of which Rs. 28,920 represented the amount of interest paid by the Bank of Bombay on the portion of the Berar Surplus held by the Bank. The decrease in 1882-83 is due to only 14 lakhs having been deposited with the Bank at first instead of 20 lakhs as in 1881-82; the amount of deposit was subsequently increased to 20 lakhs in June 1882. Interest.

184. The receipts under this head are insignificant, being Rs. 188, against Rs. 119 in 1881-82. Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., allowances.

185. The receipts under this head are of a fluctuating character and vary considerably every year. The amount realized in 1882-83 was Rs. 18,127, against Rs. 48,887 in the previous year. The following figures show the fluctuations under each minor head for the past two years:— Miscellaneous.

	1881-82.		1882-83.
Gain by Exchange ...	29,691	...	7,733
Premium on Bills ...	9,938	...	2,261
Unclaimed Deposits ...	4,390	...	4,819
Sale of old Stores and materials	658	...	433
Miscellaneous	4,010	...	2,881
	48,887	...	18,127

The decrease of Rs. 21,958 under Gain by Exchange is almost wholly due to the fact that, the market rate in March 1883 in which month of each year a large amount is paid by the Civil to the Political Treasury, Hyderabad, was much higher than in March 1882, the rates being in March 1882 114-7-0 Hyderabad Halli Sicca Rupees, and in March 1883 117-6-0 Halli Sicca for 100 Government Rupees. This accounts for about 17,500 Rs. of the decrease. The payment made in March 1882 was Rs. 7,00,000, and in March 1883, Rs. 7,65,000. The decrease under "Premium on Bills" is owing to the rates on Supply Bills being lower in 1882-83 than in 1881-82.

186. The Railway collections in 1882-83 is Rs. 1,64,399, against Rs. 1,41,505 in the previous year. Railway Receipts.

187. The receipts for the last two years under this head are as follows:— Public Works Receipts.

	1881-82.		1882-83.
Public Works in charge Public Works Officers ...	7,054	...	7,891
Ferry receipts ...	1,443	...	...
Contributions from private persons for works of public utility ...	17,340	...	12,777
Miscellaneous	224	...	445
	26,061	...	21,023

188. The military receipts in 1882-83 amount to Rs. 32,583, against Rs. 21,392. There was thus an increase of Rs. 11,191 under recoveries of compensation overdrawn in previous years, sale proceeds of unserviceable stores, and under miscellaneous receipts. Military Receipts.

189. The actuals under this head for 1882-83 amount to Rs. 14,149, those of 1881-82, to Rs. 1,200. Contributions from Local to Provincial.

SECTION 4. BUDGET.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.

190. The actuals of 1882-83 are Rs. 78,506, as compared with Rs. 49,416 in previous year. The contribution for 1882-83 represents the payment from provincial revenues for the support of primary Vernacular Schools for the whole year, whereas the adjustment in 1881-82 is only on account of a portion of the year, the charges on account of primary Vernacular Schools to end of August 1881 having been finally recorded against the education grant under General Revenues.

DISBURSEMENTS.

191. The entire charges for the year under report, exclusive of the Excluded Local Funds as already shown at para. 165, aggregate Rs. 33,64,357, and compared with the previous year exhibit an increase of Rs. 2,15,610 as detailed below :—

	1882-83, Actuals.			1881-82, Actuals.			Difference between columns 3 and 6.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase in 1882-83.	Decrease in 1882-83.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil	24,64,671	4,12,285	28,36,956	22,60,469	4,27,715	26,88,185	...	2,08,773
Railways ...	1,02,541	...	1,02,541	1,01,400	...	1,01,400	...	1,141
Public Works ...	16,11,428	1,10,237	17,21,665	16,24,416	99,681	17,24,097	2,431	...
Provincial and Local deficits ...	...	2,308	2,308	...	...	...	...	2,308
Military ...	28,71,040	...	28,71,040	26,62,602	...	26,62,602	2,08,438	...
Contribution from Local to Provincial	49,416	...	49,416	78,506	...	78,506	28,090	...
Contribution from Provincial to Local	...	1,200	1,200	...	14,148	14,148	12,948	...
Total ...	76,19,097	5,26,030	81,45,127	78,32,792	5,41,545	83,64,337	4,50,435	2,14,622
Deduct decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,622	...
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,610	...

Causes of increase and decrease.

192. The variations in the above table do not call for any special remark excepting with regard to the decrease in Civil and increase in Military charges; the former occurring chiefly under the fluctuating head "Refunds and Drawbacks" and under "Land Revenue"—Allowances to district and village officials.

The several heads under which the military charges increased will be seen from the following comparison for the past two years:—

	Actuals, 1881-82.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and Garrison Staff ...	40,934	40,905	...	629
2. Administrative Staff ...	1,456	1,401	...	55
3. Regimental Pay, &c. ...	22,08,860	22,02,954	...	5,906
4. Commissariat Establishment, &c. ...	1,54,410	1,23,909	...	30,501
5. Staff and Remount Establishment ...	14,202	9,175	...	5,027
6. Clothing Establishment, &c. ...	81,812	31,247	...	50,565
7. Barrack do. &c. ...	7	...	...	7
8. Administration of Martial Law ...	3,992	4,306	314	...
9. Medical Establishments ...	25,509	19,026	...	6,483
10. Ordnance do. ...	1,32,791	1,73,906	41,115	...
14. Miscellaneous Services ...	40,969	77,828	37,859	...
16. Bounds for Military Services ...	6,251	5,862	...	389
17. Retired Officers ...	42,160	4,67,753	4,25,593	...
18. Military Pensions, &c. ...	1,66,962	1,94,831	...	4,131
19. Widows' Pensions, &c. ...	8,326	9,750	1,424	...
Total ...	29,71,040	33,62,602	4,95,305	1,04,343
Deduct decrease ...	...	...	...	1,04,343
Net increase ...	...	...	...	3,90,962

The decrease of Rs. 30,801 under "4.—*Commissariat*" is chiefly due to a reduction in the amount of compensation paid for dearness of provisions to the men of the several regiments on account of the fall in prices of provisions during 1882-83, and also to retrenchments of previous years having been deducted from the charges.

The large decrease of Rs. 50,555 under "6.—*Clothing*" is due to the clothing for two years, *viz.*, for 1879-80 and 1880-81, having been debited in the accounts for 1881-82, while the cost for one year only was adjusted in 1882-83.

The decrease of Rs. 6,583 under "9.—*Medical*" is due to certain medical subordinates, who were attached to station hospitals during a portion of the year 1881-82, having been transferred to regiments and to the pension establishment, their places not having been filled up, and also to the field panniers supplied to hospitals of the Hyderabad Contingent having been charged for during 1881-82.

The large increase of Rs. 41,115 under "10.—*Ordnance*" is due to the cost of new arms supplied to two Infantry regiments, of the Hyderabad Contingent, having been charged for in the accounts for 1882-83. The value of arms supplied to one regiment only was charged in the accounts for 1881-82.

The increase of Rs. 27,859 under "14.—*Miscellaneous*" is due to the furlough payments for the quarter ending 31st March 1882, aggregating Rs. 10,129 having been adjusted in the accounts for 1882-83, and to certain officers drawing higher rates of furlough pay. The increase during 1882-83 is further due to the difference in the rates of exchange in the adjustment of furlough payments during 1881-82 and 1882-83.

The increase of Rs. 4,24,593 under "17.—*Retired Officers*" is due to the pensions of Military officers retired from the service since 30th April 1872 having been adjusted in the accounts for 1882-83, under orders of the Government of India.

[b.]—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL.

Excluded Local Funds.

193. The following is an abstract of the total income and expenditure of the "Excluded Local Funds" as contrasted with the figures of the previous year:—

Class of Funds.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town Fund	1,71,813	1,60,578	1,89,231	1,70,249
Bazaar Cess of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts	78,146	81,370	1,22,856	68,021
Municipal Funds	1,06,867	1,10,178	81,420	1,03,527
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds	1,09,911	1,46,475	1,40,804	1,30,444
Secunderabad Cantonment Fund	1,05,425	90,861	91,812	92,367
Total	6,32,162	5,89,462	6,34,623	5,64,608
Opening balance	*4,99,962	4,97,501	*	
Closing balance	..		4,97,501	5,22,355
Grand Total	11,32,124	10,86,963	11,32,124	10,86,963

* This balance differs from the balance shown in last year's Report by Rs. 19,190, owing the opening balance of the Secunderabad Cantonment Fund on 1st April 1881, having been included in the income of 1881-82 and again inadvertently included under balance.

Supply Bill operation.

194. The surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1883, available for withdrawal to Hyderabad, was estimated at Rs. 50,00,000. This sum, as in previous years, was transferred to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Hyderabad Administration for eventual withdrawal to Hyderabad by means of supply bills drawn on the Bank of Bombay. Details of the withdrawal of this

surplus by supply bills of the Accountant General in Bombay are given below :—

	In favour of.	On Akola.		On Amraoti.		Total amount.
		Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
In Decr. 1882	Bank of Bombay			Par.	1,00,000	1,00,000
„ January 1883	Do.	Par.	3,00,000	„	2,00,000	5,00,000
„ February „	Do.	„	12,00,000	„	10,00,000	22,00,000
„ Do. „	Bank of Bengal, Nagpur			*	3,00,000	3,00,000
„ March „	Bank of Bombay	Par.	7,00,000	Par.		7,00,000
„ Do. „	Bank of Bengal, Nagpur			*	3,00,000	3,00,000
„ April „	Bank of Bombay	Par.	2,00,000	Par.		2,00,000
„ Do. „	Bank of Bengal, Nagpur			*	2,00,000	2,00,000
„ May „	Bank of Bombay	Par.		Par.	2,00,000	2,00,000
„ Do. „	Bank of Bengal, Nagpur			*	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Total		24,00,000		26,00,000	50,00,000

* One anna per cent.

The further surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1883, available for withdrawal, amounted to Rs. 8,95,000 in the proportion noted opposite to each of the undermentioned treasuries :—

	Rs.
Akola	6,56,000
Amraoti	2,39,000
Together ...	8,95,000

Of this amount Rs. 6,95,000 were withdrawn by supply bills and two lakhs remitted in specie at a cost of Rs. 442. In 1881-82 it was necessary to remit Rs. 8,33,000 by specie at a cost of Rs. 1,063. The aggregate surplus for the season 1883, thus withdrawn to Bombay both by supply bills and in specie, amounted to Rs. 58,95,000, against Rs. 54,94,000 in 1881-82.

Remittance account with the Government of India.

	Rs.	Rs.
195. Balance due by India to the Hyderabad Administration on 1st April 1882 was		59,368
Receipts in Berar on account of India during the year 1882-83	10,93,644	
Payments made by India on account of Berar during the year 1882-83	10,20,936	21,14,581
Total amount payable to India ...		20,55,213
Deduct :—		
Receipts in India on account of Berar during the year 1882-83	19,345	
Payments made by Berar on account of India during the year 1882-83	1,00,543	1,19,888
Difference being net amount due to India		19,35,325
Amount paid by the Civil into the Hyderabad Political Treasury during 1882-83		17,00,721
Balance still due to the Government of India on 31st March 1883		2,34,604

Revenue Surplus.

196. The following shows the accrued surplus of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in favor of His Highness the Nizam, at the close of the official year 1882-83 :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount at close of 1881-82	43,41,950	
Add the difference between the receipts and charges in 1882-83	11,93,196	
		55,35,146
Deduct amount paid to His Highness the Nizam in May 1882		16,88,843
Balance in favor of His Highness the Nizam on 31st March 1883		38,46,303

This balance forms part of the working cash balance, which is fixed at 40 lakhs per annum. Since the close of the year under report a sum of Rs. 10,50,000 was paid to His Highness the Nizam, *viz.*, Rs. 1,60,000 in the month of May 1883 at Bombay, and Rs. 8,90,000 in June 1883 at Hyderabad, and this sum, though not appearing in the accounts now rendered has nevertheless to be placed as a set off against the accrued balance at the credit of His Highness the Nizam's Government of Rs. 38,46,303 as shown above.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

Births and Deaths.

Rules for the registration of vital statistics.

197. In the Report for the previous year, it was stated that new rules for the registration of vital statistics were being brought into force. They were introduced from the commencement of 1883. These rules are intended to improve the system of reporting and recording births and deaths, and the classification of diseases. The compilation of the district return has been transferred from the Civil Surgeon to the District Superintendent of Police; but the former, as health officer of the district, reviews the returns and forwards them to the Deputy Commissioner, who is immediately responsible for the efficient working of the system. "In point of simplicity and completeness," writes the Commissioner, "the new system leaves little to be desired, and when its details have become thoroughly familiar to those who have to work it, I think the vital statistics of Berar will be able to challenge comparison with those of any other part of India."

Births.

198. The number of births registered during the year was 110,454, giving a rate *per mille* of 42. In 1881 it was 104,921 or 39·9 *per mille*. The number registered during the year was the highest ever recorded since the commencement of registration, and exceeds that of the previous year by 5,533. Of the total births 56,730 were males, and 53,724 females, the former being in the proportion of 105·6 to every 100 of the latter. With reference to these figures the Sanitary Commissioner remarks: "More males are born every year than females, but the higher rate of infantile mortality among males more than counterbalances this disparity of the sexes at births." Further on he notes that "the birth-rate in Berar in 1882 exceeds the mean birth-rate of England, and also that of other European countries. This may be attributed to the early marriage system prevailing in India, where every young woman who attains the age of puberty is added to the child-bearing population; and it is not unusual for a girl to be a mother at twelve, whilst in European countries marriage is postponed for several years beyond puberty, and numbers of young women never get married at all. From the fact therefore of marriage being the common fate of almost every girl in India, and from the early age from which motherhood commences with Indian women, it is to be expected that the birth-ratio would be much in excess of any thing that obtains in European countries, and it would seem probable that the normal birth-rate of an Indian population in a prosperous season exceeds even the comparatively high rate of 42 per thousand as registered in Berar for 1882." A comparison of the ratios of births in each district shows that the highest was in Buldana, viz., 45 per thousand, and the lowest in the Wun District, 39·5.

Deaths.

199. The number of deaths was 77,214, or 553 in excess of the number registered in the previous year. The death-rate in proportion to population was 29·4 *per mille* as compared with 29·1 in 1881. Of the total mortality 40,958 occurred amongst males and 36,256 amongst females, or in the proportion of 113 of the former to 100 of the latter. According to districts, the death-rate ranged from 33·9 *per mille* in Akola to 23·7 in Basim.

Causes of death.

200. The mortality of the year and its predecessor is registered below under five main heads of disease:—

	1881.	1882.
Cholera	3,404 ...	3,573
Small-pox	225 ...	369
Fevers	41,681 ...	39,340
Bowel-complaints ...	11,951 ...	13,546
All other causes	19,400 ...	20,386
Total ...	76,661 ...	77,214

These figures show a decrease in deaths from fevers and an increase under other heads.

Deaths by season.

201. Taking the deaths by seasons, the first quarter of the year was comparatively good, the annual rate of mortality for the three months being 24 per 1,000 of the population. In the second quarter the mortality was even lower, being in the annual rate of 22·8. In the third quarter, the death rate rose to 40·8 *per mille*, and in the last quarter it was 30. August and September are invariably the most unhealthy months, the number of deaths *per diem* in these months being 352 and 351 respectively. On an average there were 211·5 deaths registered on each day as compared with 210 in 1881.

SECTION II.

Immigration and Emigration.

202. There have been no migratory movements of population to report during the year, either from or into the province, beyond the normal ebb and flow of social and commercial intercourse between neighbouring districts, and the usual influx of a certain number of labourers from the Central Provinces, who came into these districts at the commencement of the cold weather to work for daily wages and return to their homes as soon as the rains begin.

SECTION III.

Medical Relief.

Number of dispensaries and hospitals.

203. The number of civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries open during the year was the same as in 1881, *viz.*, 36, giving one institution to every 74,241 of the population and to every 492 square miles of the province.

Number of sick treated.

204. The total number of sick treated during the year rose from 157,098 in 1881 to 181,010 in 1882, or 23,912 more. The increase was chiefly among out-patients, as will be seen from the following comparison :—

	1881.	1882.
In-door patients ...	2,280 ...	2,091
Out-door do. ...	154,818 ...	178,919
Total ...	157,098	181,010

The daily average attendance during the past two years was as under :—

	1881.	1882.
In-door ...	77·25 ...	79·62
Out-door ...	1487·17 ...	1502·87

Of the 2,091 in-patients 82·3 per cent. were cured, 5·2 died, and the remainder were either relieved or discharged otherwise. On an average each in-door patient was under treatment for 12·3 days, and each out-door patient for 3·2 days. Of the 178,919 out-door patients treated, more than 83 per cent. attended personally, and the remainder were represented by friends. Classifying the sick treated according to caste or race, ·4 per cent. were Europeans, 1·1 per cent. Eurasians, 60·4 per cent. Hindus, 31·6 per cent. Mahomedans, and 6·5 per cent. other classes. Of those treated 49·8 per cent. were men, 16·1 per cent. women, and 34·1 per cent. children.

Diseases treated.

205. The prevalence of the most common forms of sickness from which relief is sought at the dispensaries may be judged from the figures below. It is

very noticeable that the proportion of cases of ophthalmia and similar affections rank in frequency next after fevers of all kinds :—

	Percent. to total treated.
Malarious ague, and fever	22·6
Ophthalmia	9·7
Skin diseases	6·6
Ulcer	6·4
Respiratory affections	6·3
Worms	4·1
Diarrhœa	3·9
Abscess, boil and whitlow	3·3
Dysentery	2·5
Rheumatic affections	2·4
Inflammation of the external ear ...	2·4
Injuries	2·3

Surgical operations.

206. There were 266 major and 7,546 minor operations during the year against 260 of the former, and 6,442 of the latter in the previous year. Of the 266 major operations performed during the year, 234 were followed by cure, and 6 by partial relief; in 5 cases death ensued. There were 15 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

Finance.

207. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the civil hospitals and dispensaries :—

Income.

	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Invested and floating balance on 1st January ...	21,778	29,360
Salaries from Government	73,099	67,905
Cost of medicines, &c.	8,515	7,554
Received from Local Funds	6,064	20,439
Subscriptions from Europeans	151	150
Do. from Natives	9,911	8,079
Interest on invested Funds	2,991	4,264
Total ...	1,24,509	1,38,011

Expenditure.

	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of medical officers and establishments	74,058	68,360
Cost of bazaar medicines	1,155	1,020
Cost of European do.	5,480	7,537
Cost of dieting	621	660
Cost of clothing, furniture, &c.	4,485	5,505
Buildings and repairs	3,823	12,184
Money invested	4,871	18,746
Total ...	97,493	1,14,012

The above figures show that there was an increase under dieting, clothing, furniture, &c., and under buildings and repairs. The large increase under the last named head was due to the erection of three new dispensaries.

Inspection.

208. The dispensaries and hospitals have received their due share of inspection from the Inspector General and from the Civil Surgeons of Districts.

Dispensary committees.

209. While some committees displayed much zeal in supervising the working of the dispensaries, there were others that showed a want of interest.

Lunatic asylum.

210. The lunatics of the province were located in the old building, and a correspondence is now going on relative to the expediency of removing them, or some of them, to the Asylum at Nagpur. The year began with 28 patients under treatment. During the year eight others were admitted, and out of a total of 36, three were discharged cured. One idiot was also discharged as harmless, though nothing could be done for him. On the last day of the year 32 remained. The daily average strength was 29·54, which is more than in any previous year. As usual the lunatics were employed on manufactures,

in grinding grain, gardening and in cleaning the asylum and grounds. With reference to their employment, the Sanitary Commissioner writes: "It must not be forgotten that these industrial occupations are but curative remedies in the treatment of the insane, the object being to draw them out of themselves and engage their attention from the troubles which oppress them. It is often most difficult to get an insane patient to follow even the slightest occupation, and it may be necessary for an attendant to be constantly directing his movements for days together, but once his interest in the occupation is excited, the result will generally compensate for all the trouble and perseverance bestowed upon him. If then these industries can be carried on without loss, it is all we can look for, and they must be regarded chiefly as forming part of a system of treatment, and not so much as a means by which to increase the asylum receipts." The total credits on account of remunerative labour were Rs. 170-1-0, against 158-15-1 in 1881, and the debits Rs. 101-9-2, against Rs. 86-4-11 in the previous year; the net profit, Rs. 68-8-7, was therefore a trifle less than in 1881. On the other hand the outlay for maintaining the lunatics was less, being Rs. 3,759-6-5 in 1881, against Rs. 3,693-11-5 in 1882. The cost of each patient for the year was Rs. 125-7-0.

Although the average number of the lunatics was larger than in any previous year, so that the asylum was at times overcrowded, the health of its inmates was very good, inasmuch as there were only 13 admissions into hospital, against 20 in the previous year. This satisfactory state is attributed in a great measure to a good and sufficient dieting, and a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables.

SECTION IV.

Sanitation.

211. On this subject the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, writes:—"The Sanitary Commissioner has continued to display much praiseworthy energy and activity in endeavouring to inoculate rudimentary principles of sanitation among rural villages, and it is much to be hoped that with the cordial assistance of district officers, which appears to have been readily accorded to him, some appreciable degree of progress may ultimately be achieved towards attaining a higher standard of cleanliness in rural Berar. The difficulties in the way are notoriously very great, and it is only by constant perseverance and patience that any success is possible." Improvement is observable in the condition of the villages and towns, and the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner are generally carried out as far as funds permit. Two projects for supplying water to the towns of Khamgaon and Amraoti were undertaken during the year. Alluding to the latter project the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, "this provision of water will be a good sanitary work, and a great boon to the towns people." The following figures show the extent to which the six municipalities in the province devoted their money resources to sanitary objects:—

Municipalities.	Conservancy.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Other sanitary improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti	13,432 ...	316 ...	... ...	1,393 ...	15,141
Ellichpur	3,993 ...	432 ...	1,995 ...	442 ...	6,862
Basim	789 ...	154 ...	95 ...	408 ...	1,446
Akola	5,355 ...	5,851 ...	2,256 ...	3,788 ...	17,261
Khamgaon	5,483 ...	1,281 ...	... ...	2,910 ...	9,629
Shegaon	698 ...	24 ...	... ...	1,077 ...	1,799
Total ...	29,756 ...	9,008 ...	4,356 ...	10,018 ...	53,138

Statistics relating to civil stations, non-municipal towns and villages give

the following results :—

	Conservancy.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Other sanitary improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil stations	2,667	3,200	1,887	8,324	16,087
Non-municipal towns	17,928	3,773	3,499	8,413	33,613
Villages	5,442	8,269	21,547	4,726	39,983
Total	26,037	15,251	26,933	21,463	89,683

The figures under municipalities represent an increase of Rs. 26,274, or more than double the outlay of the previous year. The increase, excluding municipalities, was Rs. 23,289.

SECTION V.

Vaccination.

Strength.

212. The strength of the department was the same as in 1881-82. The conduct of the staff was on the whole good.

Work done.

213. Annual vaccination was started on the 13th September with a supply of lymph from Bombay, and by the 21st October every vaccinator was at work. The outturn by the different establishments is given below for two years :—

	Total No. of operations.		Success.		Percentage of success to total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Special Vaccination Establishment	90,058	103,517	80,930	85,080	89·8	91·8
Vaccination in Dispensaries	5,211	6,492	4,024	5,685	88·7	87·6
Do. in Melghat	1,154	405	991	436	87·4	88·1

Work done by special establishment in each district.

214. Details showing the results of work done in each district during the past two years by the special establishment are given below :—

Districts.	Primary.								Re-vaccination.							
	Total No. of successes vaccinated.	Results.			Ratio per cent. to total vaccinated.				Total No. of persons vaccinated.	Results.			Percentage of total vaccinated.			
		Success ful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.
Amraoti ...	22,167	19,710	1,320	1,077	88·8	5·9	4·9		5	...	4	1	...	80·		
Ellichpur ...	10,927	10,122	476	329	92·6	4·4	2·7		31	16	11	4	51·6	35·5		
Wun ...	15,715	14,828	434	453	94·3	2·8	2·9		116	78	32	6	67·8	27·6		
Basim ...	14,408	13,425	644	339	93·2	4·1	2·7		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Akola ...	20,832	18,980	944	928	91·02	4·3	4·5		83	21	52	10	25·3	62·6		
Buldana ...	19,506	17,995	877	641	92·2	4·5	3·3		7	5	...	2	71·4	...		
Total ...	103,517	85,080	4,495	3,942	91·6	4·3	3·9		241	120	99	22	49·8	41·1		
Total for 1881-82.	90,058	80,930	3,350	3,772	89·8	3·9	4·3		111	70	37	4	63	33·3		

There is thus an increase of 13,459 in primary operations, of 2 per cent. in the percentage of success attained, and of 130 in re-vaccinations. On an average each vaccinator performed 1,921 vaccinations, against 1,670 in 1881-82. The favourable results shown above are said to be due not only to the fact that the people are coming to understand and appreciate the benefits of vaccination, but also in a great measure to the judicious and conciliatory behaviour of the vaccination staff.

Sexes of those vaccinated.

215. Of those vaccinated 52,673, or 50·8 per cent. were males, and 51,085, or 49·2 per cent., females.

Ages of those vaccinated.

216. Of the 95,080 successful primary vaccinations, 61·3 per cent. were performed on children under one year, 35·9 on children between one and six years,

and 2·8 on children above six years and adults. "Estimating the birth-rate at 40 per 100 of the population," writes the Superintendent of Vaccination, "the number of infants under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 55·4 per cent., and if to this be added the percentage of infants who died from all causes during the year (18·6), there would still be some 26 per cent. of infants remaining unprotected, but these may be taken to represent infants of three months, under which age no child, except in cases of urgent necessity, is vaccinated."

Dispensary vaccination.

217. Under this head, the total number of primary vaccinations increased by 1,281, and the number of successful vaccinations by 1,061. In the six municipal towns of the province, there was some improvement; the number of operations having risen from 3,916 in 1881-82, to 4,533 in the year under report. Of the former, 3,405 were successful, and of the latter 3,567. The increase was greatest at Amraoti, where the Members of the Municipal Committee rendered considerable aid to the vaccinator. Excepting in the Ellichpur District, the increase was general, being most marked in the Amraoti and Akola Districts. The Superintendent reports that more attention is now paid to dispensary vaccination, and that Hospital Assistants understand that neglect of this part of their duty will be visited with punishment.

Small-pox.

218. Between 1st April 1882 and 31st March 1883, there were 1,910 deaths from small-pox, which was very severe throughout the province from the beginning of January. "This epidemic of small-pox," writes the Superintendent, "has done much to impress upon the people the benefits of vaccination, for the protection afforded by the operation has, in so many instances, been so self-evident, where successfully vaccinated children living in the same house and in daily contact with other children suffering from small-pox have experienced a perfect immunity from the disease, that numbers heretofore sceptical have been convinced. In some instances children that had been vaccinated also suffered, but in no case did the disease prove fatal."

Attitude of the people.

219. In respect to the attitude of the people, the following remarks are extracted from the Vaccination Report:—

"No active opposition is experienced in Berar. The lower classes are amenable to reason and persuasion, and a vaccinator working with tact and care will seldom meet with any difficulty which his Superintendent cannot assist him in removing. As has been stated in previous reports, Brahmins, Rajputs, Marwadies and Mahomedans are the most difficult to induce to get their children vaccinated, but their opposition is generally passive, and often ends in their carrying away their children secretly to some other town or village for the time being. The higher classes of Brahmins, even educated men in Government employ, who ought to know better as to the value, the aim, and the object of vaccination, do not willingly bring forward their children, though they affirm they have no religious objection to the operation, and resort to all sorts of excuses to put off the vaccinator."

Cost.

220. The total cost of the department aggregated Rs. 17,063-15-0, against Rs. 17,192-1-11 in the previous year, while the average cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-2-10, against Rs. 0-3-5, or a decrease of 7 pies per case in the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

General System of Public Instruction.

Controlling agency.

221. In 1862, a few vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools were established in Berar and placed under the district officers, and in 1866 a department of public instruction was organised under the control of a Director, who was to be assisted by an officer called Educational Inspector. The latter appointment was, however, kept in abeyance for some time, and in its stead four Deputy Educational Inspectors, one for each of the four districts into which the province was then divided, were appointed, and on the formation of two new districts in 1868, their number was increased to 6. Two European Inspectors were appointed, one in 1867 and the other in 1868; but in 1873 the salaries of the two posts were amalgamated, and a Bombay Civilian was appointed Educational Inspector for the whole province, and in 1874 a Mahomedan gentleman was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector for the Hindustani schools. After the death of Dr. Sinclair, the first Director of Public Instruction in 1875, the Department was placed under a native gentleman, and since then the supervising agency has consisted exclusively of native officers, *viz.*, a Director of Public Instruction, an Educational Inspector, and seven Deputy Educational Inspectors.

The Director of Public Instruction exercises a general supervision over all the Educational Institutions and operations of the province, makes *all* the appointments except those of gazetted officers; prescribes studies for schools of all classes with the approval of the Resident, prepares budget estimates of provincial and cess grants, and controls expenditure under both these heads. He examines the High schools and the training college, which are immediately under him, with the assistance of other officers in the Department, and inspects as many of the district schools as he can. He is assisted in these inspections by the Educational Inspector, who acts under his direct orders, and who is in special charge of the Anglo-vernacular schools. The Deputy Commissioners have direct control over the lower class or primary vernacular schools, and are assisted by Deputy Inspectors, who examine the schools in their districts, and conduct the ordinary correspondence regarding them, consulting the Deputy Commissioners on important points and obtaining their orders on such as they cannot dispose of. All correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction regarding the management of these schools, and all instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Inspectors pass through the Deputy Commissioners, though the former correspond direct with the Director on miscellaneous subjects such as accounts, bills, indents, &c.

To promote among the people a more active interest in cause of public instruction, School committees were formed in 1874, and now each school has its committee consisting of a President and (at least) two members. Their business is to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the school, and to try and make it popular. Latterly the interest taken and the assistance given by these committees are great, and are marked by large amounts contributed for the use of the schools.

Government schools.

222. There is no collegiate institution in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the province is considered too small to be able to feed one; but there are scholarships tenable in the Arts and Science Colleges of the Bombay Presidency by candidates from the Berar High schools who obtain the highest number of marks at the Bombay matriculation examination. The High schools at Akola and Amraoti stand at the head of the educational scheme, and are maintained from provincial revenues. Each of these institutions consists of three divisions: (1) High school proper, in which the pupils are taught two years' High school

course ending with the matriculation; (2) Middle school, in which pupils study for three years, and (3) Primary school, in which boys whose vernacular is Urdu, study the Anglo-vernacular standards of the primary course, there being at present no Anglo-Hindustani schools in the province. Below the High schools are 22 Anglo-vernacular schools which foster the rising demand for instruction in English at the principal towns and largely feed the middle divisions of the High schools. These also are supported from general revenues. In them the pupils complete a course of four years in their vernacular tongue and are then taught English for two, three, or four years, according to the circumstances of the locality. At the basis of the system come the primary vernacular or village schools, whose main object is to impart sound elementary instruction in the vernacular. For maintaining and extending such schools, a cess originally of one per cent. but afterwards increased to 3 pies or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna on each rupee of land revenue is levied. The amount thus realized is supplemented by a grant from general revenues, and from this amalgamated fund these schools are mainly supported.

Female education.

223. The people of Berar are emphatically conservative, and female education has as yet made little progress. Under the principle laid down by the Government of India, that in starting female schools the initiative must be taken by the people and that Government assistance must be preceded by "an earnest and genuine effort on the part of the local community," very few applications have been received from the people themselves for these schools. There are as yet only three schools established under the above-mentioned condition, the rest are all Government schools, the local contribution for which is paid from municipal or town funds. Recently the Resident has sanctioned the opening of girls' schools just like boys' schools to be maintained from the cess fund, and it is hoped that this concession will have the effect of spreading female education more widely.

Training college.

224. The Vernacular Training College at Akola has been started with the object of supplying qualified Berarce masters for lower primary schools. It consists of a Marathi branch and a Hindustani branch, 60 stipendiary scholars being attached to the former, and 15 to the latter. The training consists of two courses, each of one year's duration, and practical teaching in the practising school. The passed students are eligible for appointments up to Rs. 15 a month. The higher appointments in the department are filled by graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay University, and by men educated in the Berar High schools and experienced teachers from other provinces.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

225. Scholarships and exhibitions are attached to all classes of Government schools above the Primary vernacular. The best pupils from the vernacular schools can obtain exhibitions either in the training college or Anglo-vernacular schools; the brightest scholars from the latter can get exhibitions tenable in the High school, and the three best Matriculates from the High schools can get every year Berar scholarships tenable in any of the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Thus all these institutions are linked together by means of scholarships and exhibitions.

Fees.

226. Fees are charged to all pupils in Berar Government schools except scholars and exhibitioners, children of the aborigines and of Mahars, Mangs and other low castes, under three years training, and girls of poor parents. The fees levied in the High and Anglo-vernacular schools are, in the first instance, paid into Government treasuries, and those collected in the vernacular schools are kept in the hands of school committees; but in every case the amount is finally expended for the benefit of the school in which it is collected. Re-admission fees are charged to all the boys learning English and to boys studying the vernacular in four of the six districts.

Physical education.

227. Physical education has made a good start. The total number of school gymnasia in the province on the 31st March 1883 was 144, the one attached to the training college at Akola being the best. All the pupils of the college are regularly trained, and at their annual and certificate examinations are tested in this branch. All the masters recently trained are therefore good gymnastic teachers. Every district has a gymnastic teacher of its own, and he looks after physical education in his district under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

Private schools.

228. The work of education in Berar was for a long time carried on solely by Government Agency, as there were no indigenous educational institutions worthy the name when the province was brought under the British administration. Every encouragement is now held out to private enterprize in the matter of education, and private schools are growing with the general progress of education, though for want of permanency and efficiency, they are as yet much below the usefulness and standard of Government schools. These schools were not entered in the annual returns before 1869. On the last day of the year 1868-69 their number was reported to be 112, with 2,370 pupils; while on the 31st March 1883, the number was 417 with 7,471 pupils. During 1882-83, 254 schools were aided with money grants or prize books or both.

Schools and Scholars.

229. The scheme of education thus briefly sketched, found 35 Government schools, with 1881 pupils, on its introduction in June 1866. At the close of the year 1882-83 there were 889 Government and private schools, with 36,278 pupils. The number of Government schools was 472, attended by 28,807 scholars. Of these, 71 per cent. were Kunbis and other Hindus, 15 per cent. Brahmins, and 14 per cent. Mahomedans. At the close of March 1873, these percentages were 66, 19 and 15 respectively; and hence it is evident that education is spreading slowly, but surely, amongst the agricultural classes of the province. There is now a school for every 19·9 square miles, and a scholar for every 73·6 of the population, and the demand and necessity for further extension are great.

SECTION II.

Education.

Preliminary.

230. During the latter portion of the year the progress of education was retarded by an outbreak of small-pox, which continued in a severe form during the subsequent months. Moreover January, February, and March were months in which an unusually large number of marriages were celebrated. Thus, sickness and festivities very materially affected the attendance in the schools, and prevented the rise that usually takes place during this period. The average daily attendance was very low, and in many places the schools were almost empty.

Schools and Scholars.

231. The number of schools and scholars on the 31st March are given below for the past two years:—

Class of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
High ...	Government	for boys	... ...	2	2	61	65
Middle ...	Do.	do.	... ...	5	7	242	286
Primary ...	Private. Do.	do.	...	461	454	28,305	28,127
		girls	... ...	8	8	269	256
	Private. Aided ...	boys	... ...	208	217	4,164	4,618
		girls	... ...	4	4	99	114
	Private. Unaided	boys	... ...	207	196	2,672	2,739
		girls	... ...	...	...	...	...
Special (Training College) Government School ...				1	1	79	73
			Total ...	896	889	35,891	36,278

Thus there was a decrease of 5 in the number of Government schools, of 11 in unaided private schools, and an increase of 9 in the aided schools. During the year 12 Government schools were closed and 7 opened. The net decrease of 5 is due to the circumstance that the schools that were closed in October were not re-opened until after the close of the year. Besides the 472 Government schools, there were 23 branch schools, against 21 in the preceding year.

The number of scholars in Government schools fell from 28,956 in 1881-82, to 28,807 in 1882-83, showing a decrease of 149. In the aided and unaided private schools, the attendance was satisfactory, so much so that there was an

increase of 536 pupils. Taking the total number of schools and scholars, there was one school to 10·9 square miles, while the percentage of scholars to population was 1·4. Taking the school-going population to be 15 per cent. of the total population, the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age is about 9. The percentage of male scholars to male population was 17·2, and of female scholars to female population was ·3. The average number of pupils to each school was 40.

Schools according to districts.

232. Distributed according to districts, the results are as follows:—

Districts.	No. of schools and scholars on the 31st March 1882.		No. of schools on 31st March 1883.			No. of scholars on 31st March 1882 in			No. of square miles per school.	No. of scholars per school.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Government.	Private.	Total.	Government schools.	Private schools.	Total.		
Akola	244	9,851	115	144	259	7,597	2,493	10,090	10·8	39
Buldana ...	164	6,024	81	76	157	4,762	1,378	6,140	17·9	39·1
Basim ...	96	3,243	56	35	91	2,839	504	3,343	32·5	37
Amraoti ...	168	8,433	97	72	169	6,624	1,597	8,221	16·3	48·6
Wun	84	2,993	47	31	78	2,601	426	3,027	50·1	38·8
Ellichpur ...	140	5,468	76	59	135	4,364	1,073	5,437	19·4	40·3
Total ...	896	35,891	472	417	889	28,807	7,471	36,278	19·9	40·8

In the number of schools, Akola is the only district which shows increase. At Amraoti, there was only one school more.

University education.

233. During the year there were eight scholars studying in the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency. Of these, one passed the B. A. examination, one the first B. A. examination, and one "the previous examination." This result is not so good as in 1881-82, when two passed the B. A. degree. It is, however, satisfactory to note that two ex-scholars of the Science College at Poona passed the L. C. E. Examination.

High schools.

234. From 61 pupils studying in the two high schools of the province on the last day of the year 1881-82, the number rose to 65 in 1882-83. The average daily attendance was 46, the average number on roll during the year was 59; the amount of fees realized rose from Rs. 377-4-0 in 1881-82, to Rs. 430-4-0 in the year under report; while the total expenditure fell from Rs. 11,961-4-9 to Rs. 11,630-4-11. The annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 322-7-2 in the Akola, and Rs. 117-0-11 in the Amraoti High schools, against Rs. 337-0-4 and Rs. 166-1-8 respectively, in the previous year. "Compared with other provinces," writes the Director, "Berar still shows a high rate of cost of education in high, middle and Anglo-vernacular primary schools, owing to the high salaries of the head masters and the higher assistants being distributed over the few boys in the upper classes."

Matriculation result.

235. The above two schools sent up 13 candidates for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, of whom 6, or a little more than 46 per cent. passed, being two more than in 1881-82. During the past five years, the Akola High school has matriculated 8, and the Amraoti High school 21 candidates.

Middle school course.

236. In para. 207 of the last report it was stated that the middle school course is taught in the lower classes of the two high schools and in the upper classes of the three primary schools therein named. During the year two more classes were established in the two primary schools at Akot and Khamgaon. There are therefore seven schools teaching the middle class school course, against five in 1881-82. Statistics relating to these schools are given below, which compare favourably with those of the previous year, except as regards expenditure, in which there is an increase, "owing partly to the transfer of the amount of the salary of the head master at Akot, where the 7th standard class has been newly formed, from primary to secondary education, and partly to the employment of the higher assistants in the Amraoti high school to teach the

lower classes." The cost per head has, however, decreased :—

	Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March 1882.	1883.	Average No. during the year.	Average No. by attendance.	Fees.	Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	No. of boys passed in Middle School Examination.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Change in	Akola High School	99	112	93	78	484 8 0	3,932 2 1	42 4 6	5
	Amraoti do.	110	105	106	78	566 8 0	4,729 2 5	44 9 10	14
	Malkapur Primary	14	25	16	13	76 0 0	1,463 4 6	91 7 3	
	Ellichpur do.	9	23	18	14	76 8 0	1,639 8 8	102 7 7	
	Basim do.	10	6	10	7	88 0 0	1,265 12 3	126 9 3	
	Akot do.		10	12	11	14 0 0	200 9 9	16 11 6	
	Khamgaon do.		5			0 8 0			
	Total	242	286	258	201	1,256 0 0	13,170 7 0	52 0 11	19
Total for 1881-82				208	172	9,062 0 0	12,067 0 4	58 0 3	23

Primary schools.

237. The state of education in the Government schools intended for primary education will be seen from the following table in which the figures of the previous year are also exhibited for the sake of comparison :—

Districts.	No. of schools and scholars on 31st March. 1882. Schools.	Scholars. Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.	1883. Schools.	Scholars. Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.	Average number on roll for the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.	Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Teacher pupil. Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Akola	139	1,329	6,227	7,556	139	1,330	6,382	7,712	7,160	6,207	9,345 12 0	50,314 4 1	7 14 9	46	454	
Buldana	72	364	3,460	3,824	77	409	4,167	4,576	4,304	3,725	4,151 4 0	25,488 12 0	5 8 4	24	167	
Basim	36	264	1,460	1,724	34	239	1,366	1,605	1,340	1,051	1,016 3 0	17,860 4 0	13 3 0	6	136	
Amraoti	46	175	2,235	2,410	52	205	2,240	2,445	2,376	2,164	2,108 4 0	21,021 12 0	9 4 4	20	162	
Wun	29	151	2,278	2,429	32	272	2,328	2,600	2,516	2,151	2,240 0 0	17,156 0 0	7 14 10	7	146	
Ellichpur	22	154	2,960	3,114	26	160	2,955	3,115	2,996	2,575	2,982 8 0	20,296 10 0	7 5 4	17	176	
Total	464	2,757	18,460	21,056	454	4,344	19,371	23,715	22,692	19,873	22,843 12 0	1,52,136 10 1	7 1 0	120	1,241	
Total for 1881-82									22,216	19,170	22,744 0 0	1,39,420 11 0	6 7 0	109	1,156	

Of the 454 primary schools, 24 were Anglo-vernacular teaching English and Marathi and English and Urdu in the two highest classes, while of the remaining 430, 376 were purely Marathi and 54 Urdu schools.

Anglo-vernacular schools.

238. The progress made in the 24 Anglo-vernacular schools is exhibited in the following table :—

Districts.	No. of Anglo-vernacular schools.	No. on roll on 31st March 1883. Learning English.	Learning vernacular.	Total.	No. who passed the upper primary course.	Fees.
						Rs. a. p.
Akola	8	289	985	1,274	60	2,025 9 0
Buldana	5	155	685	840	24	997 14 2
Basim	1	47	189	236	6	282 6 9
Amraoti	5	197	761	958	28	1,078 14 3
Wun	2	67	302	369	7	576 3 0
Ellichpur	3	129	404	533	17	476 8 0
Total	24	884	3,326	4,210	142	5,437 7 0
Total for 1881-82	24	799	3,017	4,047	109	4,892 10 0

The above figures compare favourably with those of the previous year. Only two of the twenty-four schools taught English and Urdu. The Director reports that the attendance in these schools has been steadily rising, and "the rise in the number of English learners is marked, when we take into consideration the additional number transferred to middle education."

Vernacular schools.

239. As stated before, there were 376 Marathi and 54 Urdu schools. In respect of the former, the Education Report gives a very satisfactory account, and testifies to their increasing efficiency. As regards the latter, the Director remarks "they show progress but not in the same proportion as the Marathi schools do. The Mahomedans care very little for higher education. The percentage of Mahomedan boys in the lower primary division is higher than in the case of Marathi boys. Out of the total of 4,090, there are only 29 Mahomedan lads in the Anglo-vernacular division of primary education, only 10 under middle education, and only one in the high school division."

Government female schools.

240. The number of these remained the same as in 1881-82, but the average number of scholars during the year and the average daily attendance both fell from 264 and 180 in the preceding year to 238 and 141 in the year under notice. With the fall in attendance, the expenditure also fell from Rs. 2,792-0-11 to Rs. 2,647-12-11, while the cost of educating rose from Rs. 10-9-3 in 1881-82, to Rs. 11-2-0 in 1882-83. A new feature in the character of these schools is the levy of fees. With regard to this, the report contains the following remarks:—"It is gratifying to find that the schools have not suffered perceptibly by the order for levying fee from girls. The rates are very trifling, and the total collections are not worth mentioning; but it was then thought that the measure, not yet introduced in the older provinces, would blot out of this province the few schools which had no firm footing. It has succeeded, and there is every likelihood of its doing good."

Besides the 256 girls who were on the roll on the last day of the year, 79 were attending boys' schools, of whom 9 were examined under the standards applicable to boys' schools, and five passed. Of the 8 schools for girls 6 were Marathi and two Urdu. Of the former one, namely, that at Dewulgaon-Raja, maintained its position throughout the year; two, which it was proposed last year to abolish owing to their languishing condition, have revived under new masters. The remaining three are reported to show no signs of improvement. One of the two Urdu schools is doing well, while the other has dwindled to nothing under an incompetent master.

Aided schools.

241. Last year there were 14 schools, receiving fixed monthly grants-in-aid from Government, but in the year under report the number fell to 10, and the attendance from 333 to 293 pupils. Almost half of these schools are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Indigenous schools.

242. Of the 405 schools known to the Educational Department, 310 were inspected, and 2,270 pupils, or 424 more than in the previous year, were examined by its officers. The result being that 29 more schools gained proficiency and capitation grants and 18 more schools obtained proficiency grants and prizes. The total amount thus spent was Rs. 3,527, against Rs. 2,353 in 1881-82. The instruction given in these schools is of an inferior kind compared with that given in the Government schools, and very few teach beyond the 3rd standard.

Training college.

243. The number of students at the end of the year and the average number on the roll during the year were both the same, *viz.*, 73 against 79 of the former and 61 of the latter in 1881-82. The number of students examined in the first year's course was 41, of whom 35 passed; the number examined in the second year's course was 32 of whom 8 passed. In all 8 passed men were appointed as certificated, and 16 unpassed as uncertificated, teachers. For the entrance examination of the college 129 candidates appeared and only 39 were declared fit for admission—30 on the Marathi and 9 on the Hindustani side. To fill up the vacant scholarships on the Marathi side, four assistant masters and one student of the High school were allowed to join, but out of the 33 nominees, 10 did not join. Others were nominated in their places, but only five

of them joined. In respect of this drawback, the Director observes—"it is a well known fact that the Berarees are much more home-loving than any other people in the country; the province is full of foreigners in every line of business, but no Beraree will be found outside its limits. To allow even grown-up children to go and stay any distance from his house is against the nature of a Beraree."

Castes of students attending Government schools.

244. Comparing the number of pupils attending the Government schools with those of 1881-82, it is observed that the percentage of native Christians has decreased from 1 to ·08; that of Hindus is about the same, while that of Mahomedans rose from 13·8 to 14·3. "We now" writes the Director of Public Instruction—"see boys of higher castes sitting along with those of low castes in High and Middle schools, and this change was not brought about by direct orders which would have caused opposition. The low caste pupils are taught as well as the others. Very often they are the best in their class, and they have found their entrance to the high school classes. Considering their social position, their intellectual progress cannot be said to have been neglected by the teachers."

Education of European and Eurasian children.

245. The account given of these schools is not promising. There were three schools at the end of March 1882, receiving grants-in-aid from Government. One of these at Ellichpur was closed from 1st of January, the attendance having dwindled down to six pupils. The two remaining schools at Yeotmal and Akola, have an attendance of 39 pupils between them. The former was visited by the Director, who was of opinion, that the teaching required to be made more intelligent and practical. In respect of the Akola school, the same officer reported, that the school was well looked after by the Honorary Secretary of the School Committee.

Exhibitions and Scholarships.

246. There was no change in the number of exhibitions and scholarships which remained at 146, as in the previous year.

Physical education.

247. There are now 144 gymnasia in the province, that attached to the Training College at Akola, being the best. Physical education has received most attention in the Akola District, where the number of gymnasia is now 72.

Boarding establishments.

248. These establishments are now entirely managed by the students themselves. The number of boarders increased from 151 in 1881-82 to 165 in 1882-83. The average monthly cost was Rs. 4-9-3 per boarder at Akola and Rs. 4-0-5 at Amraoti.

School houses and repairs.

249. During the year, 21 school houses were completed and 22 were under construction, the expenditure being Rs. 30,580. The amount of work done and the money spent is about the same as in 1881-82. In addition to the sum just mentioned, Rs. 9,851-13-11 were spent on repairs and Rs. 7,468-4-5 on school furniture.

Popular contributions.

250. Popular contributions are steadily increasing year after year. In 1880-81 they amounted to Rs. 7,553-8-9, in 1881-82 to Rs. 10,382-11-3, and in the year under report to Rs. 11,681-7-11. Of the last named sum Rs. 3,837-11-10, were for a building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Amraoti. The purposes for which the contributions were given, are:—

	Rs.
School houses	8,136
Repair to school buildings ...	306
Pay of masters	684
School furniture	770
Gymnasium	586
Prize books, &c.	304
Fees for boys	480
Scholarships	36
Miscellaneous	579
Total ...	11,681

School fees.

251. School fees increased from Rs. 27,583-12-6 in 1881-82 to Rs. 29,187-15-3.

The classes of schools which contributed the total, are noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
High schools	450	4	0
Middle schools	1,256	0	0
Primary schools for boys ...	27,461	7	3
Do. for girls ...	29	4	0

Re-admission fees increased from Rs. 612-1-0 to Rs. 657-1-0 which does not show that the imposition fulfils its object of checking frequent withdrawals. Out of the total amount of fees collected, Rs. 22,126 were utilized for the following purposes to the extent specified opposite each :—

	Rs.
Teachers	2,696
Prizes	2,204
Library books and maps ...	4,781
Purchase and repairs of furniture ...	2,674
School gardens	718
School compounds	957
Petty repairs to schools ...	532
Contingencies and Miscellaneous expenses	7,474
Total ...	22,126

252. Compared with 1881-82, the expenditure has increased by Rs. 17,515-2-2. Details for the two years are given below :— Expenditure.

Heads.		1881-82. Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage.	1882-83. Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage.
Direction ...	...	18,420	15	3	5·4	18,415	8	9	5·2
Inspection ...	...	29,251	3	5	8·6	29,115	4	2	8·2
Government: High schools for boys ...	...	11,961	6	9	3·5	11,930	4	11	3·3
Government: Middle schools for boys ...	...	12,067	0	4	3·6	13,170	7	9	3·69
Government: Primary ... for boys	...	1,91,150	3	8	56·3	1,96,063	13	10	55·
Government: Primary ... for girls	...	2,292	0	11	·8	2,647	12	11	·7
Private primary aided schools. for boys	...	4,268	4	7	1·3	6,124	2	1	1·7
Private primary aided schools. for girls	...	612	7	0	·2	558	3	10	·2
Training schools ..	...	3,845	3	10	1·1	4,390	8	9	1·2
Scholarships ...	...	13,005	15	9	3·8	12,684	1	4	3·6
Book and prize allowance	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	·01
Government Book Depôt	...	10,434	14	2	3·1	16,629	0	9	4·6
Construction of school-houses ...		29,154	9	3	8·6	30,580	9	10	8·6
Repairs to school-houses	...	7,942	2	7	2·4	9,319	7	8	2·6
School furniture ...	...	3,591	5	7	1·	4,793	13	8	1·3
Miscellaneous ...	...	878	8	5	·3	688	3	5	·1
Total	...	3,39,316	5	6		3,56,831	7	8	

Of the total expenditure of the year under review Rs. 2,36,682 were from general revenues, Rs. 95,646 were from educational cess, Rs. 1,238 from town fund, Rs. 1,015 from municipal funds, Rs. 125 from subscriptions and Rs. 22,126 from school fees.

SECTION III.

Literature and the Press.

253. A book entitled "Marki mahatma" or account of a devotee, Markimath, who lived at Marki, in the Amraoti District, where a great fair is annually held in his honour, was printed and registered during the year. A work named "Shadritu Varnana" or description of the seasons was awarded a prize of Rs. 50 in 1877. It was improved during the year, and the author was granted an additional reward of Rs. 50. Literature.

254. There was no change in the number of newspapers published in the province. The four newspapers mentioned in the last report still continue to issue. *The Pramod Sindhu* is lithographed and appears in Marathi only. *The Berar* Press.

Samachar, has now become an Anglo-Marathi paper. *The Urdu Akbar* is lithographed in Marathi and English, while the *Sarpakant* does not come out regularly.

Text book committee.

255. A Geography of Berar in Marathi and Anklipi or "book on the multiplication tables," were revised by the Text Book Committee. The Departmental Second Reading Book is under revision. The Committee also revised the following books. Multiplication tables in Urdu, Vyakrna Pathamala or easy introduction to Marathi Grammar, and Mushivi Niswan, an Urdu treatise on the rearing of children.

Book Depôt.

256. The 24 book depôts existing at the end of 1881-82 continued throughout the year without any change. The number of volumes printed and purchased during the year was 84,738, the selling price of which was Rs. 17,475-3-8 and the amount paid for them Rs. 14,345-7-1; thus showing a difference of Rs. 3,129-12-7 in favour of the depôt. The sales numbered 79,403 volumes and fetched Rs. 15,456-9-0. Including the balance of books remaining from previous years, there are now in the several depôts 79,323 books of the value of Rs. 14,258-3-10. These figures show that the book department has been more active than in any other period of its existence.

SECTION IV.

Literary Societies.

257. To the thirteen libraries, which existed at the end of the previous year one addition was made at Anjangaon Surji, in the Ellichpur District. The library at Ellichpur, which is greatly assisted by European gentlemen, has the largest number of books and gets the largest number of newspapers, many of which are presented by the officers of the station. In addition to the "*Vaktrutwotejak Sabha*," which is connected with the Amraoti Library, another association was formed during the year, called the Shikshak Samaj, or Teachers' Association. Its objects are stated to be :—

1. Improvement of the teachers themselves.
2. Improvement in the methods of teaching.
3. Adoption of means to improve their position among the people, and
4. Representation of their difficulties to the educational authorities with the view of getting them solved or removed.

SECTION V.

Arts and Sciences.

258. There is no scope for remark under this head.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

259. Nor is there anything to be said under this head beyond what has been stated in previous reports.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

260. The Hyderabad Assigned Districts are included in the diocese of Madras. A Chaplain of the Church of England resides at Amraoti, and visits the other stations as well as Hingoli, a station of the Hyderabad Contingent. Churches exist at Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur, and Hingoli; all built partly by subscriptions and partly by grant from Government.

SECTION II.

Ecclesiastical.

261. The prescribed return showing the number of persons according to religious denominations will be found among the appendices. The recent census shows that there are in the province 1,335 Christians, or one in every 2,000 of the population. 43 per cent. of this community are Native Christians, 41 per cent. Eurasians, 15 per cent. British, and one per cent. other Europeans and Americans. Arranged according to sects, the Roman Catholics are the strongest Christian body in the province; their numbers are made up chiefly of Natives including many Madrasi and Portuguese domestic servants, and of Eurasians, 38 per cent. of whom are of this persuasion. The Roman Catholics have edifices for religious worship at Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur. Of the Episcopalians 37 per cent. are British, nearly 48 per cent. Eurasians, and the rest Natives. The members of the other sects are few, and do not call for any special remark.

SECTION III.

Stationery.

262. The requirements of the province in respect to Europe stationery are, as stated in previous reports, met from the stores at Bombay, the cost being adjusted by the Comptroller at Hyderabad, through whom indents are forwarded by the several Officers of the Administration.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

INDEX

TO

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography—

A.—Physical Geography —including area, character of surface and climate.
B.—Political relations with Native States.
C.—Civil Divisions.
D.—Population.
E.—Fiscal Statistics —including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures, and Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection—

A.—Legislative.
B.—Judicial, Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Military.
F.—Marine.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution—

A.—Finance.
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railways.
D.—Marine.
E.—Agriculture.
F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.
G.—Mines.
H.—Manufactures.
I.—Trade.
K.—Coinage and Currency.
L.—Charitable Institution.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction—

A.—Ecclesiastical—including places of worship and ministers of all creeds.
B.—Education.
C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—Statistics of Life—

A.—Births and Deaths.
B.—Dispensary Returns.
C.—Vaccination do.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—1.—AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st 2nd and 3rd class.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							
Amraoti	2,332	112	315	2,759	75,017	3,331	71,686	...	532	G. I. P. Railway ... 69 miles. State Railway ... 54 "
Akola	2,288	49	323	2,660	32,837	1,596	31,241	...	389	G. I. P. Railway ... 69 " State Railway ... 7 "
Ellichpur	992	487	1,144	2,623	297,431	2,823	294,608	...	65½	... ...
Buldana	2,194	169	441	2,804	124,205	15,724	108,481	...	267	G. I. P. Railway ... 29 miles
Wun	1,913	627	1,367	3,907	434,898	33,409	401,489	...	86½	
Basim	1,822	151	985	2,958	102,087	4,994	97,093	...	293	
Total ...	11,541	1,595	4,575	17,711	1,066,475	61,877	1,004,598	...	1,632½	

A.—2.—CHAARCTER OF THE SURFACE.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils—Minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Hyderabad Assigned Districts are composed entirely of the valley lying between the Sathpoora range of mountains in the north and the Adjunta range in the south. The mass of hill country which walls in Berar on the north is called the Gawulghar range, from the fort of that name which stands on one of the highest mountain buttresses that directly overlook the plain. The length of the range is about 100 English miles, and the average breadth from 20 to 25 miles. These hills take their rise at the confluence of the Purna and Tapti rivers, and running nearly east and by south, terminate at a short distance beyond the source of the Tapti and Wardha. On the southward side they rise abruptly from the extensive plain of Berar, the average height of which is 1,900 feet above the level of the sea, and tower above it to the height of two and three thousand feet. The descent to the bed of the Tapti is equally rapid, although the northern is less elevated than the southern side of the range. The outline of the land is generally flat, but much broken by ravines and by groups of flattened summits and isolated conoidal frusta. The summits and the flat land are generally remarkably destitute of trees, but thickly covered by long grass. In Melghat the crest of the Satpura attains an average elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea. The highest summit, Bairat, is 3,989 feet. The main height of the lower hills bordering upon the Tapti is about 1,650 feet.		The surface soil is, to a very great extent, a rich black vegetable mould. Where this surface soil does not exist there is moorum and trap with a shallow upper crust of inferior light soil. Sometimes the underlying moorum is covered at various depths by a not unproductive reddish colored earth. The mineralogy of the province is only remarkable for saline deposits of the Purna valley and of the Lonar Lake, and for the coal in the Wun district upon the Wardha river. Iron ore is plentiful on the eastern side, especially in the hills near Wun, and among the low range close to Amraoti on the north-east. The staple crops are cotton and jowari. Other chief products are wheat, gram, till, bajri, tur, linseed, ber, tobacco. The very finest wheat and rice are grown in large quantities in the Melghat.
Plains ...	Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract, there are two distinct sections, the Payughat or lowland country bounded on the north by the Gawulghar hills, and on the south by the outer scraps of the Adjunta range, and the Balaghat or upland country above the Adjunta ridge sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead to it. The Payughat valley	gned Districts.	

contains all the best land; it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called *regar*, of inexhaustible fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage.

Forests ... ... The principal forests is in the Melghat tract of the Satpooras, where the Gangra valley contains some magnificent young forests, more especially along the cliffs and channels of the deep river Gorge. From the Sipna river eastward, and extending over the tract between that river and the Kopra, as well as to east and north-east of the Kopra, is the teak-producing area of the Gangra valley. It includes a parallelogram of about 15 miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, or about 225 square miles.

Rivers ... ... The principal rivers are the Tapti, the Purna, the Wardha, and the Pain-gunga or Prantutta. The Tapti is the only first class river, but the Wardha is by far the most important. It commands the contingents of almost every considerable stream, and collects water all over the eastern and southern slopes of the country.

Lakes ... ... The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, which is situated in the Mehkar taluka of the Buldana District. The view of the lake is very striking. It is formed by a ridge of hills about 400 feet high, and it is perfectly circular. Its bottom is bordered by regular rings of palms, tamarinds, babul, and apple trees, and the sides are well wooded. In some places there are old temples and ruins of other monuments, and there is an ample spring of sweet water running from a crevice in the southern ridge with a beautiful temple at the fountain head. The area of the bottom of the lake is 344 acres and 38 guntas, and the circumference from the top is about 54 miles.

Marshes.. ... None of any consequence.

A.—8—CLIMATE.

Places at which observations are taken and the year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May 1882.				July 1882.				December 1882.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.																
Amraoti (civil station) ...	0·24	24·27	0·99	25·50	106·7	78	110·2	10·2	83·9	72·1	92·9	68·8	85·6	57·2	89·5	51·3	1·80	7·24	2·36	
Akola (do.) ...	0·6	25·56	1·21	26·83	107·6	79·	112·5	64·8	84·6	73·2	92·6	69·8	83·6	56·5	89·4	50·1	1·86	7·15	2·20	
Ellichpur (do.) ...	0·80	26·46	2·16	29·42	98·5	72·6	97·4	66·7	71·5	65	78·6	61·2	75·7	58·4	78·8	56	1·53	8·58	1·56	
Buldana (do.) ...	0·70	31·14	·58	32·42	100·8	76·8	104	71·6	80·7	69·5	87·8	63·8	82·5	59·2	85·1	55·3	Fair.	Cloudy	Fair.	
Wun (Yeotmal) ...	2·17	33·88	2·85	40·90	95	75	105	75	80	60	82	60	72	62	82	62	Fair.	Cloudy	Fair.	
Basim (civil station) ...	0·13	30·24	·88	31·95	104	90	106	88	80	73	87	70	83	73	86	67	Clear.	Cloudy	Clear.	

B.—1.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

B.—2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The chief executive authority in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is the Resident at Hyderabad. He is assisted by a Secretary, a Commissioner, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector General of Dispensaries, an Inspector General of Police, Jails and Registration, a Director of Public Instruction, and a Deputy Conservator of Forests.

The following is a Statement of area, population, revenue, &c., of the Commissionership, Deputy Commissionership and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	No. of villages.	How many Civil judges of allowers	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from the police station to the nearest court.	Average of do.	No. of police.	Total cost of officials, and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amraoti ..	4	2,759	575,328	Amraoti .. 23,550 Kaunja .. 10,923 Sendurjana .. 8,501	1,374	6	15	32	24	563	95,094	13,78,518	20,44,199	
	Akola ..	5	2,660	592,792	Akola ... 16,614 Akot ... 16,137 Khamgaon ... 12,800 Balapur ... 11,244 Shegaon ... 11,079 Jalgaon .. 10,892 Hiwarkhed ... 7,506 Pathur ... 7,219	1,194	8	18	30	20	550	83,070	17,89,182	22,75,138	
	Ellichpur ..	5	2,628	313,805	Ellichpur ... 26,728 Anjangaon ... 9,842 Paratwada ... 9,445 Karanjaon ... 7,350	1,461	6	10	60	38	260	42,996	922,511	12,36,521	
	Buldana ..	3	2,804	439,768	Malkapur ... 6,152 Dudgaon ... 7,025	1,010	4	10	59	32	434	64,260	9,60,939	11,79,191	
	Wun ...	4	3,907	392,102	Yeotmal .. 2,420	1,565	5	7	34	29	415	63,096	5,34,412	8,06,955	
	Basim ..	3	2,958	358,883	Basim ...11,516	956	5	9	40	20	320	60,546	6,01,600	7,54,525	
	Total ...	22	17,711	2,672,673		7,584	34	69	39	28	2,612	409,962	63,87,162	82,70,489	

D.—POPULATION.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Classification of population.																								
							Children under 12 years.				Christians.															Occupation.								
	No. of masonry buildings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Male.	Women.		Male.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Europeans.	Eurasians and other mixed races.	Native.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists.	Jains.	Jews.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing language.	Religionless.	Indeterminate.
Amraoti ..	Information not available.	Do.	102,190	201,799	192,465	96,529	94,792	378,328	208·3	60	192	114	227,467	119	41,118	165	1	6,247	...	27	302,886	182,442	Marathi.	..	...
Akola ..			101,607	204,624	185,592	102,522	101,354	392,792	222·9	74	162	140	232,064	92	49,307	108	...	9,726	3	39	406,922	191,870		1,240	630
Ellichpur ..			58,091	160,213	90,368	58,078	51,626	253,809	119·6	37	34	122	232,699	27	20,209	9	...	1,240	...	...	190,783	122,020		...	...
Buldana ..			74,248	141,704	132,080	83,830	82,487	409,792	156·8	7	42	98	405,682	150	20,055	25	...	2,694	...	...	310,588	122,223		...	...
Wun ..			71,583	126,744	118,044	74,747	72,747	391,702	100·3	16	28	53	230,787	83	17,021	3	...	1,812	...	37,952	277,836	114,766		640	1,066
Basim ..			58,412	115,140	107,817	60,922	66,671	334,683	191·9	20	44	48	324,047	51	10,715	1	...	3,063	...	...	250,913	107,971		...	...
Total ..			466,097	899,125	829,796	481,567	469,391	2,672,678	150·9	214	542	576	2,421,654	525	147,425	249	1	25,060	3	37,358	2,329,379	843,294		2,180	2,092

E.—1.—FISCAL

Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		
	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By Revenue Department.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
Amreoli				2,700			137			
Akola				2,800			123			
Bilaspur		2,000		974		18 10 0	146			
Buldana				2,804			131			
Wun				5,810			134			
Raulas				2,854			140			
Total		2,000		16,942		18 10 0	134			

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Amount of revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity				
" for 30 years or upwards	14,672	40,75,582	Varying from 1884-85 to 1888-89	
" for 10 years or under 30				
" under 10 years				
In progress				
Total	14,672	40,75,582		
Settlements previously made including full record of rights.				
" without such record				
Settlements during the year: Detailed				
Settlements during the year: Summary				

E.—2.—FISCAL.

Survey and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.					
	By Revenue Department.	By private landlords.	Unassigned.	Total.	Grazing land.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross assessment.	Rate per acre in villages.	Rate per acre in villages and fields.	Rate per acre in villages and fields.	Rate per acre in villages and fields.	Remarks.
									Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Amreoli	...	8,210	1,460,490	1,468,700	86,891	11,600	212,489	1,584,544	34,62,294	2 1 6	0 12 10		1 1 2	
Akola	...	9,412	1,436,722	1,446,134	52,036	32,787	216,620	1,497,555	33,31,335	1 4 0	0 8 0		1 3 6	
Bilaspur	20	3,000	528,271	531,294	18,054	6,446	37,000	568,500	8,37,170	1 10 3	0 10 0		1 3 3	
Buldana	...	10,932	1,395,007	1,405,94	77,026	126,841	203,704	1,514,133	33,43,710	0 12 0	0 10 0		0 8 3	
Wun	300	2,045	1,326,470	1,328,715	125,476	464,608	752,057	1,602,151	6,16,511	0 7 1	0 6 0		0 7 0	
Raulas	50	3,242	1,136,135	1,136,313	108,031	87,065	443,342	1,359,405	6,77,571	0 8 0	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Total	370	36,870	7,287,071	7,314,800	447,708	729,352	1,866,00	9,126,'46	42,37,571	0 12 3	0 9 2		0 12 10	

E.—3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nil.

E.—4.—FISCAL.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nil.

E.—5.—FISCAL.

Register of Transfers.

Nil.

E.—6.—FISCAL.

Land Revenue.

Description.	Revenue last year, 1891-92.		Revenue this year, 1892-93.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	63,29,734	63,45,691	63,41,417	58,70,269	4,71,937	51,98,932	5,16,893	25	200 9 3
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	20,676		34,196						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	8,935		9,929						
Collections from Government estates	...		...						
Income from sale of Government estates	...		...						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	16,281		21,424						
Total ...	63,57,758	63,45,691	63,87,162	58,70,269	4,71,937	51,98,932	5,16,893	25	200 9 3

II.—Statistics of Production.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

I.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year 1882-83 and sanctioned as required by Law.*

No Legislative Council.

II.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year 1882-83.*

No Legislative Council.

III.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administration authority of Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1882-83.*

Nil.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. I.—[Civil and Criminal.]—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the last day of the year 1882, with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for which there is no higher court superior to chief courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of chief courts.	Judges of chief courts superior to chief district courts.	Judges of chief courts of districts.	Judges of district courts other than chief courts.	Judges of other subordinate courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of chief courts.	Total charges of chief courts.	Remarks.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	17,711	2,672,673	71	6	22	1	1	6	11	56	20,773	2,808	836	74	Rs. a. p. 3,57,551 11 6	Rs. a. p. *2,49,076 4 3	* This does not include the Resident's Direct.
		Criminal											11,033	672	367	...			
		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	17,711	2,672,673	71	6	22	1	1	6	11	56	31,806	3,480	1,203	74	3,57,551 11 6	2,49,076 4 3	

	European. Appellate or original jurisdiction.	European. Original jurisdiction.	Native. Original jurisdiction.
Judges of other courts superior to chief district courts ...	1	...	...
Judges of chief courts of districts ...	6	...	...
Judges of district courts other than chief courts ...	...	7	4
Judges of other subordinate courts ...	...	3	53
Total ...	7	10	57

B—JUDICIAL—*continued*..

No. II.—(Criminal.)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons. Under trial during the year, including persons from previous year *	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another district	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	549	287	328	1,177	812	790	5	31	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	17	17	17	17	8	9	...		
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	227	227	227	307	72	229	4	2	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	68	66	65	86	23	62	9	...	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	32	28	26	35	14	19	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	46	44	46	61	23	34	...	4	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	332	326	317	372	39	330	1	2	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV. ...	11	10	10	15	7	8	...	...	
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	142	101	87	121	55	57	3	6	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	24	18	11	16	6	10	...	...	
Hurt	518	461	402	494	485	418	1	...	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	413	342	288	410	57	120	...	...	
Criminal force and assault ...	3,366	3,274	3,367	7,210	5,293	1,900	8	29	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...	15	8	6	7	3	4	...	...	
Rape	26	18	11	14	10	4	...	...	
Unnatural offence	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	3,443	2,903	1,216	1,276	408	1,236	27	6	
Extortion	18	18	19	67	42	18	...	1	
Robbery and dacoity	82	44	56	99	48	44	3	3	
Criminal misappropriation of property	72	72	62	91	47	41	...	3	
Criminal breach of trust... ...	100	72	49	79	37	32	10	...	
Receiving of stolen property ...	51	49	49	66	19	47	...	...	
Cheating	48	48	47	93	46	34	4	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief	426	381	265	367	226	136	...	1	
Criminal trespass	1,791	1,032	790	1,294	722	548	3	11	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. ...	10	10	10	23	15	8	1	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. ...	89	89	86	138	137	30	1	...	
Defamation, Chapter XXI.	24	24	25	45	37	6	2	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	130	130	130	240	117	72	...	15	
Offences under special and local laws ...	3,242	3,204	3,203	4,177	840	3,320	3	14	
Total 1882...	15,182	14,066	11,132	20,025	10,088	9,752	76	138	

* This is the total of cases of the 8.

† Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same district are not to be entered in this column.

B—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. III.—(Criminal)—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

Nature of Proceedings	Total No. of cases before the Courts during the year.	No. of persons concerned.	No. of persons discharged.	No. of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI., Section 209	65	66	...	66	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	2	2	..	2	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII.	67	44	5	39	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX., Section 414 ...	...	...	...	...	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII.	4	4	...	4	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII. to prevent breach of the peace ...	20	58	25	33	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII.	491	489	11	23	a One convicted 3 persons pending at the close of the year.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX.	(a) 397	(a) 538	497	22	(a) 20 cases & 18 persons pending at the close of the year and 2 persons died.
9. Possession, Chapter XL.	(b) 5	(b) 13	5	6	(b) 2 cases and 2 persons pending at the close of the year.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI. ...	129	124	102	22	
Total 1882 ...	699	888	645	217	

B.—JUDICIAL.—*continued.*

No. IV.—(Criminal.)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials of various classes in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.‡	Persons whose cases were disposed of.						Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.§	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another district.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	7,663	11	5,875	3,729	...	...	20	4,187	4·9	9,570		
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	11,818	34	6,011	5,129	522	28	94	6,513	6·3	17,682		
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	79	...	12	65	2	...	...	65	3	68		
Chief Magistrates of Districts	492	31	183	165	95	7	11	277	7·4	1,235		
Courts of Sessions*	64	...	11	51	...	...	2	41	37·5	171		
Superior Courts†	63	...	3	47	5	...	8	46	63·15	...		
Total ...1882...	20,086	76	10,090	9,139	619	35	127	11,033	11·2	28,716		

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 18 and 38, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on references under Sections 263 and 297, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in *the same District* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
§ Only cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

Note.—Total number of persons under trial as per this statement ... 20,086
Deduct—Persons committed to Sessions Court and those decided by the Sessions Judge on reference under Section 38, Criminal Procedure Code, being already twice included in the total of this statement ... 61

Balance... 20,025 as per Statement I No. II.

B.—JUDICIAL.—*continued.*

No. V.—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.

	Persons sentenced to											Detail of punishment.																													
				Imprisonment.								Fine.												Imprisonment.					Whipped.											
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Imprisonment in default of security.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons released on bond or security, or ordered to give security, or ordered to be whipped.	Persons transferred to Judicial or Revenue Department for further proceedings.	Rs. 10 and under.	" 20 and under.	" 50 and under.	" 100 and under.	" 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid for way of compensation.	10 days and under.	20 days and under.	30 days and under.	Above 30 days and under 6 months.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months.	Whipped and under.	Whipped and under.	Whipped and under.	Whipped and under.	Rs. 4 or less. Expunged on a certificate of good conduct.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											
Village officers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under Section 42.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	350	71	...	3,465	18	...	...	3,131	329	1	1	...	...	14,847 14 6	14,872 9 6	1,460 8 0	962	134	...	...	...	...	3	12	8	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,033	98	...	4,709	336	41	13	3,905	721	59	26	...	...	43,321 8 10	39,194 15 9	4,818 9 11	237	720	177	...	...	78	174	58	2	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	53	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	706 9 0	218 2 6	36 0 6	...	19	32	1	...	2	12	1	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts. ...	...	...	...	172	15	...	113	14	12	7	62	37	11	3	2	...	4,340 3 0	1,961 11 11	194 8 0	8	63	62	47	...	1	9	4	...	...
Courts of Sessions*	...	712	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	3	4	24	1	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts† ...	...	136	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	23	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1882	...	848	...	1,672	174	...	8,295	386	53	20	7,099	1,089	76	31	1	...	67,362 15 4	60,152 11 6	6,509 7 11	312	947	287	94	3	81	207	67	...	3

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on references under Sections 34 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on references under Sections 256 and 257, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years.

B.—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. VI.—(Criminal.)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal Cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

Tribunals.	No. of persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total No. of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court.	Dist. cases transferred to another District.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	479	1	52	141	...	114	164	...	...	...	7	12·6	
„ Courts of Sessions	140	...	58	15	...	8	12	...	...	43	4	24	
„ Superior Courts ... By persons convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal...	80	...	19	43	...	5	4	1	...	...	19	6·315	
Total 1882 ...	699	1	129	199	...	127	1 0	1	...	43	11	33·25	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is, the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same district, will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL.—*continued.*

No. VII.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

	Suits for money or movable property.											Suits under the cess law.								Title and other suits.																				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and receipts.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract with conditions above.	Rent and hiring under the cess law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, cess or revenue, exclusive of enhancement of rent.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Damages for breach of contract under the cess law or on account of illegal exactions or other wrongs.	For possession of immovable property.	For recovery of money or movable from agent.	All other suits under the cess law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for hereditary income.	Other suits under the specific relief act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to land, or to obtain possession of immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or sale-deeds on the ground of fraud.	Suits for administration of estates and trusts.	Suits for dissolution of partnership.	Suits for enforcement of contracts and trusts.	Suits relating to wills and trusts.	Suits relating to mortgages.	Suits for redemption of mortgages.	Suits for foreclosure of mortgages.	Suits for partition.	Suits for pre-emption.	Suits for specific performance.	Suits for damages for breach of contract.	Suits under Act XIV of 1882 (Land Revenue, N.-W. Acts).	Suits for other relief, not of the preceding kinds.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																								
I.—Civil Courts.																																								
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	7,939	1,924	1,627	32	419	59	147	74	296	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	69	11	329	32	...	1	2	4,16	4	...	1	...	4	10	41	12,297
Small Cause Courts ...	2,928	207	1,283	48	339	126	96	26	158	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,310
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,561	363	818	93	189	31	143	47	171	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	97	13	136	17	6	...	11	4,92	2	...	...	...	8	...	23	7,445
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	2	40
Total 1882 ...	15,431	2,502	3,936	173	729	207	386	240	627	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	167	24	475	53	8	1	13	9,53	12	...	1	1	18	10	106	27,093

B—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. VIII.—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts: Not exceeding Rs. 50	Not exceeding Rs. 100	Not exceeding Rs. 250	Not exceeding Rs. 500	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000	Not exceeding Rs. 4,000	Not exceeding Rs. 6,000	Not exceeding Rs. 8,000	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Total value of suits. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—Civil Courts.												
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals ...	1,192	6,084	2,357	2,996	147	...	...	...	154	15,16,203	7 9	13,237
Small Cause Courts ...	379	3,040	1,456	1,328	56	...	...	...	...	4,92,139	4 6	6,850
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	357	2,645	1,534	2,418	396	204	...	...	247	12,09,662	3 3	7,445
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	1	6	2	4	12	8	6	3,54,582	1 10	43
Total 1882 ...	1,928	12,069	5,768	6,906	601	208	12	8	407	36,72,609	1 4	27,602

NOTE.—The total number of suits should be given in the column of remarks against each Court.

No. IX.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total No. of suits before the Courts.	No. of Suits decided against of: Transferred to other Courts in other Districts.	Withdrawn total	Without contest. Compromised	Decreed on consent.	Dismissed for default.	Dismissed on merits.	Decreed on merits.	Other modes of disposal.	With contest. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant in whole or in part.	Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Decreed.	Dismissed.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	14,426	...	4,192	1,669	3,136	1,651	66.25	8	2,869	200	1,236	900	53·4	26·3
Small Cause Courts ...	8,812	...	297	827	2,041	821	25·12	1	1,708	456	216	2,100	19·9	17·4
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,190	...	236	952	2,307	1,312	25·16	2	1,984	377	683	122	60·4	39·5
Chief Courts of Districts ...	71	...	7	6	9	2	...	2·1	12	7	25	12	18·8	34
Total 1882 ...	25,399	...	4,737	3,479	7,782	3,986	154·40	12	6,574	1,539	2,220	406	47·9	26·3

* This is the total of the courts in columns 2 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same district will appear only against the Court by which disposed, or in which pending at the close of the year, 2 & 3 Assigned.

B—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. IX.—(Civil).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—(Judicial.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other Districts.	Without trial: Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed as barred.	On admission or acquiescence: For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	With contest: Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for the Defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases: Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	1,661	..	209	45	291	219	42	...	...	377	199	184	25	34·1	29·7
Small Cause Courts ...	305	...	88	16	11	31	8	...	...	101	72	12	...	22·2	14
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,210	..	173	29	176	75·34	...	...	...	403	232	86	2	34·6	37·6
Chief Courts of Districts ...	114	..	26	4	5	19	1	...	...	29	16	9		78·6	33
Total 1882 ...	3,302	..	506	102	481	243·86	...	...	...	1,002	513	291	30	29·6	21·1

* That is the total of the entries in columns 4 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the *same district* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

No. X.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total No. of appeals before the Court. *	Transferred to Courts in other Districts.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Heard ex parte: Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Contested: Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Percentage under Sec. 16 Act X. of 1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	409	1	200	19	2	1	2	2	87	17	31	7	42	11	77·7	2
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	443	...	65	23	18	5	2	4	165	89	70	09	22	3	37·6	3
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	81	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	21	1	9	9	14	2	77·6	...
Total 1882 ...	933	1	271	41	20	6	4	6	293·06	109	46	76	27	64	3	5

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 2 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another in the same district will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. X.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1892.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS—(JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total No. of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other districts.	Appeal cases (1 + 2) disposed.	Dismissed for default of appellant or withdrawn.	Heard ex parte. Confirmed.	Heard ex parte. Modified.	Heard ex parte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Contested. Pending.	Of those pending from Early Month's Heard cases.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections underlie. (Act XIV of 1877).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	50	...	50	2	...	...	3	...	3	1	4	...	10	1	86	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	26	...	7	2	...	...	2	...	5	2	2	...	2	...	25·5	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	25·5	...
Total 1892	83	...	58	4	...	...	6	14	5	6	2	12	1	1	43·11	...

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another in the same district will only appear against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

No. XI.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1892.*

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for execution.	Applications for grant of. By decrees.	Mandamus ordered to issue.	Mandamus returned to pass.	Weekly informgrams.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications that were there pending at the close of the year.	Amount realised. With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of applications. In which the Judgment Debtor was imprisoned.	Number of applications. In which immovable property was attached.	Number of applications. In which immovable property was sold.	Were attached.	Were sold.	Were attached, but subsequently released.	Were sold, but subsequently released.	Were attached, but subsequently sold.	In which immovable property was given.	In which immovable property was given.	Of immovable.	Of movable.	Of which specific performance was ordered.	In which decrees were dismissed.	In which decrees were dismissed, but in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Courts in the Interior.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.															
A.—Civil Courts.																								
Depuit Tehsildar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half Sub-Judicial Tribunals ...	10,001	207	5,997	1,127	2,740	1,924	916	1,25,756	8 0	1,549	3	1	23	42	313	416	416	106	703	4	199	7	6	162
Small Cause Courts ...	1,624	...	995	214	2,475	446	29	22,279	0 0	2,310	4	1	11	11	231	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiff Courts (Civil Courts of Original Jurisdiction) ...	8,000	816	3,405	1,464	3,722	1,594	387	1,71,348	11 0	19,510	6	1	34	31	488	520	520	102	2	211	14	17	160
Chief Courts of Districts ...	10	3	27	6	12	11	12	2,280	4 0	10,810	3	11	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	2	...
Total 1892 ...	19,635	1,026	9,424	2,811	8,949	3,975	1,347	3,20,663	11 0	34,180	4	4	172	184	3,035	1,267	1,018	204	1,276	6	199	12	10	440

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 5.

B—JUDICIAL—*continued*

No. XII.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act X. of 1877, in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised & disbursed		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another district withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Application being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.				
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts* ...	22	4	2	12	1	...	...	3	...	...	10,570 12 0	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total 1882 ...	27	7	2	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	10,570 12 0	...	...	...	

*Specially empowered under Section 360, Act X. of 1877.

†That is, the total of the entries in columns 2 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same District will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B—JUDICIAL—*continued.*

No. XIII.—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882.*

Class of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases to be referred under section 307, C. P. C.	Whom cases to be dismissed under section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870—Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX., C. P. C.—Jurors ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions... Jurors ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions... Assessors ..	2 Education, character and age.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	2	...
High Court original criminal jurisdiction—Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1882 ..	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	2	...

NOTE.—In what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

STATEMENT No. VII.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, for the years 1882-83.*

Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registration effecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory. Registration of gifts (Art. 17, Clause 1).	Compulsory. Registration of gifts of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 17, Clause 2).	Compulsory. Registration of deeds of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 17, Clause 3).	Compulsory. Registration of deeds under Section 17, Clause 4.	Optional. Voluntary registrations (Art. 18, Clause 1).	Optional. All other voluntary registrations (Art. 18, Clause 2).	Optional. Total number of registrations under Section 18.	Optional. Total fees for the year.	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 19).	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 20).	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 21).	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 22).	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 23).	Registration effecting immovable property—Book II. Registration of certificates of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Art. 24).	Total fees of immovable property from Book II.	Registration effecting movable property—Book IV. Registration of sale of movable property (Art. 25).	Registration effecting movable property—Book IV. Registration of other transactions (Art. 26).	Registration effecting movable property—Book IV. All other transactions (Art. 27).	Registration effecting movable property—Book IV. Total of registrations in Book IV.	Registration effecting movable property—Book IV. Total fees paid for the year.	Number of deeds received from other Registration Districts (Art. 12).	Number of deeds received from other Registration Districts (Art. 13).	Number of deeds received from other Registration Districts (Art. 14).	Number of deeds received under Section 34.	Number of deeds received under Section 35.	Number of deeds received under Section 36.	Number of deeds received under Section 37.	Number of deeds received under Section 38.	Number of deeds received under Section 39.	Total number of deeds received.	Number of deeds sent to other Registration Districts (Art. 12).	Number of deeds sent to other Registration Districts (Art. 13).	Number of deeds sent to other Registration Districts (Art. 14).	Number of deeds sent under Section 34.	Number of deeds sent under Section 35.	Number of deeds sent under Section 36.	Number of deeds sent under Section 37.	Number of deeds sent under Section 38.	Number of deeds sent under Section 39.	Total number of deeds sent.	Total number of deeds received and sent.	Total fees for the year.	Total registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Office of Superintendent, Genl. of Registration, H. A. D.									Rs. a. p.																																							Rs. a. p. 4 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,042 7 0
Abids	11	40	1,020	2,332	36	3	1,417	3,811	7,666 2 0	1,156	242	15	18	17	20	1,307	294 14 0	18,40,000 0 0	14,400	17	212	446	224 1 0	6	3	4	10	26	25	200	8,628	8 0	7,801	8 0	7,801	8 0	6	4	4	10	26	25	200	8,628	8 0	7,801	8 0	16,430	0 0
Bolaram	7	3	722	611	7	..	331	1,676	3,033 0 0	409	194	6	6	10	15	636	276 4 0	7,17,024 0 0	10,248	10	152	145	297	147 14 0	2	..	..	2	25	15	75	6,211	1 0	6,211	1 0	6,211	1 0	2	..	..	2	25	15	75	6,211	1 0	6,211	1 0	12,422	2 0
Hanamkonda	7	3	542	551	14	..	110	1,220	2,432 0 0	214	141	6	2	..	..	363	152 3 0	1,26,241 0 0	17	98	175	230	518 0 0	4	1	2	3	12	40	1,264	15 0	1,130	14 0	1,130	14 0	4	1	2	3	12	40	1,264	15 0	1,130	14 0	2,395	13 0
Jeerapur	11	40	1,020	1,300	37	1	900	3,298	5,355 12 0	400	320	8	25	..	28	..	1,011	12,72,240 12 0	75	48	242	405	777 3 0	6	4	2	12	24	48	357	4,001	1 0	4,229	8 0	4,229	8 0	6	4	2	12	24	48	357	4,001	1 0	4,229	8 0	8,231	0 0
Khairatabad	7	14	371	342	19	1	900	2,626	5,001 2 0	324	110	6	42	..	1	3	485	10,11 2 0	8,24,240 12 0	10	57	172	239	478 4 0	6	1	1	3	21	42	184	4,026 12 0	4,707 10 0	4,026	8 0	4,707	10 0	6	1	1	3	21	42	184	4,026 12 0	4,707 10 0	8,733	8 0
Wadi	14	12	197	317	11	..	90	625	1,271 4 0	111	90	2	1	..	10	..	207	112 1 0	3,96,240 12 0	10	177	142	331	658 2 0	4	..	..	..	7	42	47	1,031 4 0	1,037 2 0	1,031	4	1,037	2 0	4	..	..	..	7	42	47	1,031 4 0	1,037 2 0	2,068	6 0
Total H. A. D.	57	124	4,872	6,452	124	5	3,747	14,956	25,059 4 0	2,613	1,096	38	97	..	141	2	4,847	2,76,12 0	45,46,401 12 0	160	864	1,127	2,151	4,302	20	9	9	27	100	290	1,004	22,416 1 0	22,319	1 0	22,416	1 0	20	9	9	27	100	290	1,004	22,416 1 0	22,319	1 0	44,735	2 0

C.—PRISONS GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																							
Aurangabad	Central Jail	Convicts	384	12	396	812	40	852	1196	52	1248	812	39	851	384	13	397	412.46	12.54	425.00	461.32	12.55	473.87
		Under trial	1	1	2	130	17	147	131	18	149	129	17	146	2	1	3	2.79	0.88	3.67			
		Civil	2	2	4	52	2	54	54	4	58	52	2	54	2	2	4	2.67	0.88	3.55			
		Lunatics				3	3	6	3	3	6				3	3	6		3.54	3.54			
Akola	Do.	Convicts	405	20	425	437	42	479	842	62	904	412	41	453	430	21	451	444.71	22.29	466.99	469.65	27.71	512.36
		Under trial	1		1	170	15	185	171	15	186	171	14	185	1	1	2	1.00	0.88	1.88			
		Civil	2		2	50	3	53	52	3	55	50	3	53	2		2	2.67	0.88	3.55			
		Lunatics					2	2		2	2					1	1		1.14	1.14			
	Total Central Jail	Convicts	790	32	1,822	1,249	82	1,331	2,038	114	2,152	1,224	79	1,303	814	35	849	857.17	34.83	892.00	931.97	40.26	972.23
		Under trial	2	1	3	300	32	332	302	33	335	300	31	331	2	2	4	3.79	1.76	5.55			
		Civil	4	2	6	102	5	107	106	7	113	102	5	107	4	2	6	5.34	1.76	7.10			
		Lunatics				3	5	8	3	5	8				3	4	7		4.68	4.68			
Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																							
Hingoli	District Jails	Convicts	37	4	41	212	17	229	249	21	270	212	12	224	37	9	46	40.21	2.21	42.42	50.46	3.42	53.88
		Under trial	1		1	34	5	39	35	5	40	34	3	37	1	2	3	1.04	1.04	2.11			
		Civil																					
Wun	Do.	Convicts	44	3	47	210	14	224	254	17	271	212	12	224	42		42	47.04	1.97	49.01	50.84	1.97	52.81
		Under trial				42		42	42		42	42		42				1.79		1.79			
		Civil																					
Sullonga	Do.	Convicts	30	3	33	170	12	182	200	15	215	163	12	175	37	3	40	36.37	2.93	39.30	37.37	2.93	39.30
		Under trial				25	4	29	25	4	29	25	4	29				1.06	0.88	1.94			
		Civil																					
Basim	Do.	Convicts	77	13	90	232	29	261	309	42	351	224	33	257	85	9	94	95.26	7.74	103.00	97.26	7.74	105.00
		Under trial				137	12	149	137	12	149	137	12	149				5.86	0.88	6.74			
		Civil																					
	Total District Jails	Convicts	187	13	175	824	70	1,096	1,012	83	1,095	811	69	880	201	14	214	218.88	17.77	236.65	176.93	14.03	187.14
		Under trial	2		2	368	21	389	370	21	391	368	19	387	2	2	4	7.65	2.64	10.29			
		Civil																					
	Grand Total	Convicts	1,112	50	1,162	1,781	123	1,904	2,893	171	3,144	1,816	103	1,919	1,112	56	1,172	1,098.26	48.65	1,146.91	1,114.17	58.23	1,172.40
		Under trial	6	2	8	1,012	65	1,077	1,018	67	1,085	1,012	62	1,074	6	5	11	12.50	7.04	19.57			
		Civil	6	2	8	84	8	92	90	8	98	84	8	92	6	2	8	7.01	2.64	9.65			
		Lunatics					5	5		5	5					4	4		4.68	4.68			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No 1.—*Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	3		4		5		6						7			8						9																		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
								Received from other jails.									Transferred to other jails.						Released during the year.																									
								A.				B.					A.						A.				B.						C.				D.											
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.				Escaped or for other particulars to other jails.					To undergo sentence.						On expiry of sentence.									Under sentence.				By order of Government.													
														Grand Total.																							A.			B.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																																															
1	Aurangabad ..	494	16	500	28	800	44	44	2	2	..	..	..	968	46	1,012	1	..	8	1	9	1	426	31	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	441	18	454	46	13·04	470·40
2	Akola ..	490	26	298	27	788	53	19	1	12	4	..	..	919	67	986	1	..	10	..	9	1	440	26	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	442	27	432	10	27·08	459·08
	Total ..	984	42	798	55	1,588	97	163	3	14	4	..	..	1,887	113	2,000	2	..	18	1	18	2	866	57	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	13	..	887	45	886	56	41·12	929·78
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																																															
3	Ellichpur ..	97	1	214	17	311	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	315	18	333	38	2	2	..	15	..	232	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	6	48·81	2·21	51·02
4	Wun ..	40	3	199	14	239	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	240	17	257	10	..	..	..	1	..	189	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	37·84	1·87	39·71
5	Sailana ..	56	..	177	17	233	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	203	19	222	33	2	..	..	..	..	127	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	41	2	34·31	2·00	36·31
6	Baitu ..	51·19	..	252	24	303	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	44	347	74	9	3	9	1	..	156	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	41·86	5·85	47·71
	Total ..	160·19	..	944	62	1,104	94	5	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	98	1,207	151	12	5	9	3·29	1	704	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	213·16	12·85	162·83	11·73	174·56
	Grand Total ..	1,144·58	..	1,598	137	2,742	195	169	3	14	4	2,987	211	3,144	157	3,207	153	12	23	10	4·41	3	1,564	126	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	5	1	..	5	..	14	..	1,113·58	58	1,084·36	52·42	1,136·78

C.—PRISONS—*continued*

No. 11.—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the 31st December 1882.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

No. III.—*Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the 31st December 1882, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																																		5			6
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																																					
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J.															
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of institution. Serial Jails, marked by letters, according the Jail Divisions.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		A. For life.		B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																																							
1	Aurangabad	A B C D	11		3 3	1	3 6	4	10 12		23 44	2	16 31	4	19 7 16	1	1 3		5					1	7 12 37	1 1 3	8 13 40	53 116 [illegible]
	Total		11		9	1	20	4	22		67	2	47	4	42	1	4		5					1	56	5	61	[illegible]
2	Akola	A B C D	6 1		3 3	2	6 11	1 1	1 11	6	12 32	2	1 30	2	1 17	1 1	1 10		17	3		3			7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
	Total		7	2	12	2	17	2	12	6	44	2	31	2	18	2	11		17	3		3			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total of Central Jails		21		23	4	37	6	34	6	111	4	78	6	60	3	15		22	3		3	1		107	16	123	[illegible]
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																																							
3	Elichpur	A B C D	7 1 1	1	2 6 6		1 6 6		7 12 4	2	2 1		1		1										8 13 4	2 4 1	10 17 5	11 49 19
	Total		12	1	7		13		23	2	3		2		1										25	7	32	[illegible]
4	Wun	A B C D	1 6 5		1 3 3		1 13 1		1 4 8		1 1		1 1												3 18 15		3 18 15	6 34 30
	Total		12		7		15		13		2		2												36		36	[illegible]
5	Bodhan	A B C D	2	1	1 1		1 12	2	1 6	1 2	1 1		1 1												7 21	4 3	11 24	7 17
	Total		3	1	2		13	2	7	3	2		2												28	7	35	[illegible]
6	Bhoka	A B C D	7		1 2 2		1 2 2	1	1 12 1	1 1	1														7 15 4	2 1	9 16 4	1 17 [illegible]
	Total		7		14	1	17	1	14	2	1														26	3	29	[illegible]
	Total of District Jails		64	2	63	1	94	9	93	4	17		5		1										250	18	268	
	Grand Total	A B C D	4 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	7 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	4 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		12 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	14 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
	Total		[illegible]	1	14	1	122	12	147	6	320	6	232	20	204	6	14		14	3	2	3	1		1,128	99	1,227	

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. IV.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4												5			6						7
Serial No.	Jails	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.												Ratio of column 4-D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						Remarks.
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.									A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																									
1	Amraoti	286	28	314	22	1	3	...	14	...	39	1	40	13·63	3·57	12·73	6	3	9	1	...	1				
2	Akola	288	27	315	57	1	25	...	14	...	96	1	97	33·3	3·70	30·79	17	1	18	8	...	8				
	Total ..	574	55	629	79	2	28	...	28	...	135	2	137	23·6	3·6	21·8	23	4	27	9	...	9				
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																									
3	Ellichpur ..	314	17	331	23	1	8	...	10	...	44	1	45	14·01	5·88	13·6	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4	Wun	199	14	213	18	...	9	...	3	...	30	...	30	15·0	...	14·02	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5	Buldana	179	17	196	15	...	10	...	3	...	28	...	28	15·64	...	14·29	1	...	1	...	...	...				
6	Basim	282	34	316	16	...	3	...	1	...	20	...	20	7·93	...	6·33	3	...	3	...	...	...				
	Total ..	944	82	1,026	74	1	31	...	17	...	122	1	123	12·9	1·2	11·9	4	...	4	...	...	...				
	Grand Total ...	1,598	137	1,735	153	3	59	...	45	...	257	3	260	16·0	2·1	14·9	27	4	31	9	...	9				

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. V.—Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned districts during the year 1882.

1	2	3		4		5						6														7
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.														Rate of column 6-C to column 3.
						Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A. By Criminal Courts.		B. By Jail officers. a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishment.		C. Total punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																									
1	Aurangabad ...	451·40	12·04	1	...	12	...	44	...	99	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	69	...	23	2	...	96	20·41
2	Akola ...	491·10	29·25	...	...	76	...	84	...	116	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	12	202	...	299	60·17
	Total ...	942·50	41·29	1	...	88	...	128	...	165	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	153	1	35	204	...	345	35·3
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																									
3	Filkhpur ...	46·82	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Wun ...	37·64	1·67	...	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	7	...	19	47·85
5	Buldana ...	34·81	9·10	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	24·65
6	Basim ...	41·86	5·41	...	...	11	...	152	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	158	3	5	...	8	...	...	175	560·90
	Total ...	162·63	11·70	...	...	15	...	172	3	13	...	...	...	4	...	172	3	8	...	8	7	...	203	119·2
	Grand Total * ...	1098·29	52·95	1	...	97	...	300	3	168	1	1	...	5	...	172	3	111	1	44	211	...	548	47·5

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. VI.—Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under regular instruction.		No. released during the year who had been under education in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were who when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail						Remarks.
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																											
1	Aurangabad ...	700	26	614	27	24	1	28	...	454·40	15·04	70·00	...	26	...	21	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	11	...	
2	Akola ...	249	27	249	27	33	...	6	...	481·10	25·28	52·40	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	14	...	
	Total ...	658	53	863	54	57	1	34	...	935·50	41·32	122·0	...	53	...	51	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	17	...	25	...	
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																											
3	Ellichpur ...	31	17	326	17	14	...	5	...	48·82	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Wun ...	190	14	198	14	5	...	4	...	37·04	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Balsam ...	179	17	165	17	6	...	8	...	34·31	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Basim ...	252	34	243	34	1	...	9	...	43·06	5·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	944	82	932	82	26	...	26	...	162·83	11·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	1,599	107	1,456	106	83	1	60	...	1098·29	52·95	122·0	...	53	...	51	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	17	...	25	...	

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. VII.—*Showing the expenditure on guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882, enclosing the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

Serial number.	1	2				3			4			5			6			7				8			9			10	11	12
	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Guards.			Establishment.			Police Guard.			Hospital charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Convicts and Lunatics.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength of each class of prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurangabad	479·40	2·60	2·00	479·00	11,988	24 12 0	2,784	5 8 0	2,550	5 14 0	571	1 3 0	47 12 0	1,598	3 5 4	1,512	3 2 11	24,504	51 7 0 1
2	Akola	508·40	2·60	2·00	512·00	12,611	24 10 0	4,171	8 14 0	2,625	5 12 0	598	1 9 0	52 6 0	1,579	3 7 0	1,551	3 11 0	26,676	52 12 11 2
	Total	987·80	5·20	4·00	992·00	24,599	24 11 0	6,955	7 0 0	5,175	5 4 0	1,169	1 12 0	99 9 0	3,177	3 14 11	3,063	3 7 0	51,180	51 9 0
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																							
3	Ellichpur	21·00	0·00		21·00	1,260	20 0 0	1,017	48 4 10	66	12 0 0	21	1 12 0	10 0 0	60	2 9 0	405	7 0 0	2,810	134 0 0 0
4	Wun	39·71	1·10		40·81	811	20 2 11	1,195	29 3 0	675	16 9 10	34	0 9 0	42 1 0	134	3 9 11	237	5 12 11	3,104	76 0 0 0
5	Bodhan	37·10	2·00		39·10	624	15 9 10	1,012	25 12 0	1,000	25 4 0	7	0 2 11	22 0 0	71	1 14 0	257	6 8 0	3,074	78 12 0 0
6	Basim	47·00	0·00		47·00	564	12 0 0	1,150	24 14 11	400	8 6 11	9	0 3 0	11 10 0	152	3 11 0	256	5 8 0	4,000	85 0 0 0
	Total	144·81	3·10		147·91	3,259	22 0 0	4,374	29 14 7	2,141	14 5 0	71	0 10 0	85 11 0	417	2 7 0	1,155	7 8 0	12,984	87 12 0
	Grand Total	1,131·61	8·30	4·00	1,139·91	28,858	24 1 7	11,329	10 12 0	7,316	6 12 11	1,240	1 12 0	185 10 0	3,594	3 12 11	4,218	4 3 11	64,164	56 1 0

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. VIII.—Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7														8		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A.	On prison duty.						On Jail buildings.					K.	L.			
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number employed in house.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average No. on valuation and bedding.	On hors-ministerial labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Temporary subjects not entitled to wet or dry allowance, in Jails, e. g., those employed in cooking, sweeping, bringing out of prisoners, shifting, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	Additions and alterations. G. Under Engl. P. W. Dept.	H. Under P. W. Dept.	New Jails. I. Under Engl. P. W. Dept.	J. Under P. W. Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7-K).
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																					
1	Amravati ...	2·35	393·48	5·66	11·64	3·10	21·44	48·60	36·83	78·32	1·06	7·28	4·05	...	...	168·46	24·78	5·45	12·40	42·81
2	Akola ...	3·80	422·07	4·39	9·69	2·70	18·08	47·64	33·41	73·79	7·18	12·01	0·15	...	...	221·11	...	4·27	11·26	52·36
	Total ...	6·15	815·55	10·27	21·33	11·10	39·52	96·44	70·29	152·11	8·24	19·29	4·20	...	...	389·57	24·78	4·8	11·8	47·7
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																					
3	Ellichpur ...	1·0	49·47	2·62	...	...	...	4·60	7·86	2·32	...	6·03	8·59	...	...	16·43	...	...	11·37	40·57
4	Wun ...	0·43	35·9	0·08	0·25	...	...	2·21	4·94	1·98	...	...	1·92	...	...	23·05	...	...	9·70	49·95
5	Buldana ...	1·16	29·09	0·29	0·28	0·09	...	2·26	0·74	1·78	0·25	1·54	3·16	...	...	18·96	0·21	...	7·78	65·40
6	Basim ...	3·83	34·92	0·65	0·77	...	...	3·70	6·05	2·39	...	3·04	8·25	...	...	16·47	0·02	...	10·59	47·16
	Total ...	6·42	137·38	3·64	1·30	0·09	...	12·77	18·99	8·37	0·25	5·26	16·52	...	...	74·90	0·23	...	9·2	54·5
	Grand Total ...	12·57	953·93	14·21	22·63	11·19	39·52	109·21	89·28	160·48	8·49	24·55	20·72	...	...	464·47	25·01	4·1	11·4	48·6

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. 13.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. X.—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.

1	2	3																						4							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		K.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scurvy and pitting oedema.		Jaundice and yellow fever.		Respiratory disease.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Parasites.		Fever and bowels.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																														
1	Amraoti	...	...	44	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	11	...	10	...	8	...	7	...	9·33	...	0·21	0·21	...	...	2·18	...
2	Akola	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	17	1	6	...	2	...	8	...	15·40	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	...
	Total ...	...	...	123	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	28	1	16	...	7	...	15	...	19·4	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	1·9	...
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																														
3	Ellichpur	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	18	...	115·62	...	...	...	...	...	12·62	...
4	Wun	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	12·10	...	10·07	...	...	...	2·02	...
5	Buldana	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·73	2·73	...	...	...	...
6	Basim	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	8	...	10·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...
	Total ...	...	...	99	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	12	...	1	...	26	...	52·7	...	2·6	0·5	...	...	0·8	...
	Grand Total ...	...	...	219	...	6	2	...	...	3	1	8	3	31	2	31	...	8	...	42	...	18·5	...	0·5	0·1	...	...	2·6	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued*

No. XI.—*Showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882 according to length of imprisonment.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 5 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																		
1	Amraoti	61·83	1	1·62	41·67	...	...	128·52	...	...	62·76	1	1·59	150·57	2	1·33	15·05	...	...
2	Akola	39·80	...	...	66·54	...	...	121·83	1	0·82	86·93	1	1·15	127·89	...	...	69·59	...	...
	Total ...	101·63	1	0·9	108·01	...	...	250·35	1	0·3	149·69	2	1·3	278·46	2	0·7	78·64	...	...
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																		
3	Ellichpur	29·58	...	...	1·54	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Wun	35·00	...	...	3·00	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...
5	Buldana	35·33	2	5·66	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Basim	54·80	1	1·82	6·00	1	15·15	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	155·31	3	1·9	12·71	1	7·8	3·48	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	256·94	4	1·5	120·72	1	0·8	253·83	1	0·3	149·77	2	1·3	278·86	2	0·7	78·64	...	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

No. XII.—*Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining on the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the December 1882.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																									
1	Amraoti	7	1	236	18	243	19	262	5·35	·33	5·68	156	14	170	82	5	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
2	Akola	...	...	176	15	176	15	191	2·39	·22	2·61	112	10	122	60	4	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
	Total ...	7	1	412	33	419	34	453	7·74	·55	8·29	268	24	292	142	9	151	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																									
3	Ellichpur	1	...	70	2	71	2	73	1·87	·24	2·11	38	...	38	41	2	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Wun	...	...	46	...	46	...	46	1·10	...	1·10	14	...	14	31	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bubhana	...	...	68	4	68	4	72	1·66	·09	1·75	21	...	21	43	4	44	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
6	Basim	1	1	137	29	138	30	168	3·45	2·17	5·62	71	11	82	57	16	73	6	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
	Total ...	2	1	321	35	323	36	359	8·08	2·50	10·58	154	11	165	169	22	191	9	2	2	...	...	...	9	1	10
	Grand Total ...	9	2	733	68	742	70	812	15·82	3·05	18·87	422	35	457	311	31	342	10	2	2	...	...	...	17	2	19

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

No. XIII.—*Showing the state of health of the Prisoners admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	2			4	5			6			7		8		9			10
Serial No.	Jails.	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			No. discharged during the year.	State of health of column 4 on admission.			State of health of column 4 on release.			State of weight of column 4 prisoners on admission.		State of weight of column 4 prisoners on release.		State of health on admission into Jail of those who died during the year.			Remarks.
		Good.	In. different.	Bad.		Good.	In. different.	Bad.	Good.	In. different.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Good.	In. different.	Bad.	
												lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																		
1	Amraoti ...	296	113	32	496	323	43	124	424	11	53	288 102·8	163 110·5	288 109·3	163 105·9	2	1	...	36 prisoners neither gained nor lost weight.
2	Akola ...	414	45	2	500	436	50	14	491	7	2	336 99·	118 111	336 104·	118 105	2	..	...	99 do. do.
	Total ...	710	158	35	996	759	93	138	915	18	57	644 99·	281 110·7	644 106·3	281 105·5	5	1	..	
	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																		
3	Ellichpur ...	314	31	...	293	275	18	1	281	11	...	222 102	70 105	222 105	70 105	...	...	...	
4	Wun ...	197	1	16	210	193	1	16	210	...	...	98 104	25 106·2	99 109	25 104·7	...	..	...	25 prisoners neither gained nor lost weight.
5	Buldana ...	185	6	2	171	167	4	...	170	1	...	139 105·4	32 114·5	139 114·5	32 111·4	...	1	1	5 do. do.
6	Basim ...	234	21	21	267	237	29	17	261	15	7	189 102·2	55 109·2	189 107	55 105·6	...	..	2	28 do. do.
	Total ...	930	59	39	950	870	52	34	922	27	7	639 103	182 109·2	639 109·1	182 106·2	...	1	3	
	Grand Total ...	1,640	217	74	1,946	1,629	145	172	1,837	45	64	1,283 100·9	463 110·1	1,283 107·2	463 105·7	5	2	3	

D.—POLICE.

D.—POLICE.

No. I.—Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial No.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases: Reported to have been committed (including those previous to entry in this year)	Cases: Reported in previous years and brought forward	Cases: Investigated: By Police on warrants	Cases: Investigated: By order of the Magistrates of Calcutta, Presidency, Sealdah, Howrah, and Alipore Police Courts	Cases: Investigated: By order of the Magistrates of the Districts, or Subdivisions, which are under Police Jurisdiction	Cases: Investigated: Total	Cases: No. of cases in column VI in which the Police did not attempt to complete	Persons: Number arrested: Pending at end of last year	Persons: Number arrested: Received by transfer	Persons: Number arrested: Total	Persons: Number arrested: By Police	Persons: Number arrested: Within the year: By order of Magistrates VII and VIII	Persons: Number arrested: Within the year: Total	Persons: Number arrested: Released by Magistrate without trial	Persons: Number arrested: Not actually put on trial	Persons: Acquittal or discharge after trial: By Magistrate	Persons: Acquittal or discharge after trial: By Sessions or High Court	Persons: Finally convicted (including persons released on giving security for good behaviour)	Persons: Persons dropped or not finally dealt with by Magistrate	Persons: Pending at end of year: In custody of Police	Persons: Pending at end of year: On bail	Persons: Pending at end of year: Before trial and on trial	Persons: Committed by Sessions	Property: No. of cases in which property was taken	Property: No. of cases in which property was recovered	Property: Amount of property stolen	Property: Amount of property recovered
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
																									Rs.	Rs.
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.																									
1-a	113, 117 to 122	Abetments	2		2			1					2		2			2	2		2					
1	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to army and navy																								
2	225 to 229, 232 to 263, 267 & 271	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	36		36		1	1	16				16	4	20		2	18	11		18					
3	251 to 254	Harbouring an offender	1		1				1				1		1			1			1					
4	255 to 259	Other offences against public justice																								
5	142 to 145, 147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly	121	2	84		17	17	39	13	1	17	69	130	199	2	14	79	90		209		7			
6	150, 276, 121	Personating public servant or soldier	1		1																					
		Total	162	2	82		18	19	62	13	1	17	90	134	224	2	16	102	103		230		7			
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																									
8		Murder by thugs																								
9		——— poisoning																								
10	302, 303, 309	——— other means	4		1				1	1	2	4	4		4			4								
11		——— attempt	1																							
12		Other murders	24		6		1	1	8	1	1	3	23	8	31	1	4	25	4		31	1		4	4	4	4	4
13	307	Attempts at murder	1		1				1				1		1			1			1					
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1		1		1	1	1				1	1	2		1	1			2					
15	372	Rape	24		11				11				24		24			11	11		11					
16	373	Unnatural offences																								
17	312, 313	Miscarriage of infants or concealment of birth	12		11				11				12		12			11	11		11					
18	308, 309, 310	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	1	1		1	1	2				1	1	2		1	1			2					
19	359, 371, 372	Attempts made for the purpose of extorting property or other things																								
20	358, 360, 361	Carnal intercourse	1	2	3		1	1	3	1		1	3	3	6			6	3		3					
21	327, 328, 329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt																								
22	337, 338, 339	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or compulsion	1	1	1				1				1	1	2			1	1		2					
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1		1				1				1		1			1			1					
24	365 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2							2	2			1	3		1	2					1	2	87	89
25	366 to 368	Wrongful confinement and restraint to secure, or for purpose of extortion																								
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution																								
27	171	Habitually feeling in circus																								
28	323, 324, 325, 327	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or to attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	47	6	40		2	2	42	2		2	49	1				49	12		49					
29	120	Bad act, causing grievous hurt																								
		Total	121	12	114		7	11	176	11	7	19	197	46	8	14	201	92	6		174		8	6	6	6	91	93

| | | |

D.—POLICE.

No. I.—Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial No.	Law.	Description of Crime.	No. of cases in which police were employed.	No. of persons arrested or summoned.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
							Rs.	Rs.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*						
1-a	115, 117, to 119 ...	Abetments	—	...	...	...	...	...
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice.	69	93	30	63	...	...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	12	12	5	7	...	...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	14	19	11	8	...	...
6	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	4	10	6	4	...	...
7	254 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	32	47	20	25	...	...
8	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	8	66	8	58	...	...
		Total ...	139	247	80	165	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
10	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	6	5	3	2	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	5	3	2	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	10	29	21	8	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
13	323	Hurt	22	13	3	10	...	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353, 358 ...	Criminal force	1,197	2,680	2,092	576	...	...
		Total ...	1,219	2,693	2,095	586	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	22	30	25	14	...	...
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	44	49	19	29	888	690
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	8	8	2	6	...	...
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	90	157	105	52	...	...
		Total ...	164	253	151	101	888	690
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage...	37	65	59	6	...	...
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	4	8	5	3	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	39	91	68	22	6	6
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	83	86	4	82	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	298	500	233	266	...	...
		Total ...	461	750	369	379	6	6
		Grand Total ...	1,999	3,977	2,719	1,241	894	696

General Statement B.

No. II.—*Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with result of Police Operations.*

Section.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated by Police (Columns VII. and VIII. of Statement A).		Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases finished.		Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.														Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
							Number of persons arrested.		Discharged by Magistrate.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
			1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.			1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	IX.a.	IX.b.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
		Class I.—*Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*																				
1-a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Abetments	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	66·6	...	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	120 to 130, 133	Offences relating to army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 262, 467 to 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	30	26	...	...	31	24	3	31	24	28	31·7	33	68·7	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	2	3	...	...	3	2	...	3	2	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	14	3	...	...	14	9	4	18	15	6	61·2	60	90·6	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	142 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	75	64	...	...	339	395	7	402	365	378	55	71·6	61·1	76·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	160, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	66·6	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	116	106	...	...	389	443	9	457	348	423	53·4	70·8	62·7	75·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																				
8		Murder by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		———dakaits	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	33	...	33	174	...	3	...	1·1	...
10	302, 303, 394 ...	———robbers	8	4	...	...	13	5	3	8	11	4	30·7	25	30·7	50	854	482	79	250	10·6	51·7
11		———others	1	4	...	...	2	8	...	8	2	8	...	44·4	...	44·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	35	29	...	...	25	38	1	39	33	36	42·3	33·6	42·4	38·3	...	13	...	12	...	80
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	7	6	...	...	6	6	...	6	5	4	75	33·3	83·3	50	5	...	5	...	100	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	11	11	...	...	13	18	...	18	12	16	53·8	61·1	108	66·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	16	9	...	...	15	12	...	12	14	12	40	33·3	42·8	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	11	...	...	18	14	...	14	14	11	64·2	57·1	64·2	72·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	58	52	...	...	58	43	...	43	43	30	51·8	45·2	62·1	64·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	323, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	41	28	...	...	59	65	...	65	58	65	34·2	63	58·6	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	10	...	...	8	10	...	10	8	9	33·3	70	33·3	77·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	17	16	...	...	22	14	...	14	21	14	81·8	71·4	83·7	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	8	...	...	11	7	3	10	6	7	18·1	50	33·3	71·4	...	81	...	80	...	81·9
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or to attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	44	46	...	...	58	44	...	44	53	34	68·9	72·3	72·7	72	3	...	3	...	...	...
29	358 ...	Hush-act, causing grievous hurt	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	258	237	...	...	320	300	7	310	291	241	54·	58·1	59·4	61·8	487	595	90	342	19·6	57·4

D.—POLICE.

No. III—*Thugi and Dakaiti administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.*

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.									Compensation Cases.																		
	Remained during the year under trial, or under inquiry, at the commencement of the year.	Reported within the year.	Cases under inquiry, II and III, and cases under trial, at the close of the year.	Cases under inquiry, II and III, and cases under trial, brought to close up the close of the year.	No. charged in the preceding year in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought for trial.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	No. remaining for trial at the close of the year.	No. of persons arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
													1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
1	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.				XV.		XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
																			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thugi { by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thugi { by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on land ...	6	2	...	8	72	4	2	1	...	1	70	191	112	30	92	92	60	43	15	2,913	8,669	742	653	695	32
Dakaiti on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	11	...	3	11	...	2	465	...	302	21	...	195
Other professional crimes, viz.—																									
Kidnapping	1	2	2	1	6	4	2	2	1	...	2	2	8	6	6	6	7	2	2	4	24	...	87	23	...	63
Cattle theft	58	80	29	50	163	58	53	47	6	...	107	293	171	189	210	144	157	103	116	133	14,062	9,023	9,676	8,625	4,131	9,271

NB.—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for that offence, though such persons be not included in columns II and III. The difference should be explained in the column of Remarks.

D.—POLICE

No. IV.—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Districts.	Name of hats or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of Fairs or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Part I. Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property. Strength of Police usually located at the place. Officers.	Men.	Detached from the Reserve Force. Officers.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to subsections V. to VIII. Officers.	Men.	Total cost under subsections IX. and X. To the municipality.	To local or any other funds.	Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly. Investigated by the Police.	In which convicted by the Court.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Part II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure. No. of cases.	Strength of additional Police. Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or within a village in which the additional Police was quartered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Days.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Aligarh.	Kosilampur	47	30,000	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ithilok	52	132,770	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	12	4	54 8 0	20 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheni	30	10,000	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marki	12	75,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Selhuldi	7	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah.	Bhrrara	30	90,000	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Badnera Gungai	30	15,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun.	Wun	30	30,000	3	16	3	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	11 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Adjoon	15	7,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola.	Pathar	30	30,000	3	12	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akot	20	20,000	6	22	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonala	9	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana.	Deulgaon Raja	21	125,000	4	18	9	36	...	...	...	...	22	20	111 8 6	19 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pimpalgaon Devi	15	25,000	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	256 14 0	8 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chikhli	15	8,000	3	12	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonati	15	38,000	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	7	7	34 11 0	34 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patkhehla	12	10,000	3	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti.	Nagardas	20	8,000	3	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagardas	20	20,945	3	10	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—POLICE.

No. V.—*Showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police.*

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force. Inspector General, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Native Police, paid wholly, or in part, from Imperial Revenues. Number of Superintendents (2).	Number of Inspectors (3).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (4).	Number of Sergeants (5).	Number of Head Police Constables (6).	Number of Other Police Constables (7).	Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid wholly, or in part, from Imperial Revenues. Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Commissioner of Police, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, and Assistant Inspector General.	Pay and travelling allowances of the Superintendent of Central Intelligence.	Other expenses of the Superintendent of Central Intelligence.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV and V).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI., VII., and VIII.).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers and Constables (Columns IV., VI., and VII.).	A average pay of Subordinate Officers.	Average pay of Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns XI. to XXIV.	Total cost.	Provincial cost of Imperial Revenues.	Provincial cost other than Imperial Revenues.	Distribution of Police. In Districts. Detailed as Town, Cantonment, or Rural Police (Note). Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Guards over Jails, Treasuries, or Government, or to escort to prison or to send messages. Officers.	Men.	By other duties. Men.	In Cantonments.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Population of cantonment Towns (8).	Population of Towns (9).	Of the whole District.	Population of cantonment Towns (10).
1	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX.
Expected amount of Police.	1									Rs. 20,000	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 4,130	Rs.	Rs.																
Amount expended in Aden.		8	17	470	40	2,102				10,204	17,670	7,747		1,34,754	2,16,094			42,242	4,01,144	4,18,154	21,200	1	4	12	40	40	200			2,722	221,220	8·5			1,000	1,000·1	100·0
Amount expended in Aden.																						1	4	12	40	40	200			2,722	221,220	8·5			1,000	1,000·1	100·0
Total	1	8	17	470	40	2,102				10,204	17,670	7,747		1,34,754	2,16,094			42,242	4,01,144	4,18,154	21,200	1	4	12	40	40	200			2,722	221,220	8·5			1,000	1,000·1	100·0

(1) Columns IV. and V. include European constables on duty.
(2) Column XII. includes local and authorised, but not travelling allowances.
(3) Column XIV. includes the cost of 3 mounted officers and men employed on other duties.
(4) Does not include forts and travelling allowances.
(5) Columns XXIII. to XXXVII. A "Town" includes at least 1,000 inhabitants.
(6) Columns XXIII. and XXIV. a "District" has population in its small square miles.
(7) Column XXIII. a "Town" is one square mile.
(8) Columns XXIII. and XXXVII. not published to as many of the population.

D.—POLICE.

No. VI.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																		Rewards.		Education.																								
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by chief officers of districts.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.												No. of Police rewarded during the year.		No. of Police who can read and write.		No. of Police who can read and write, and who have attended school during the year.		No. entered during the year.	Of any year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years service and upwards.	No. who have left the Force during the year.														
			No. provided with Swords only.	No. provided with Swords and Firearms.	No. provided with Firearms only.					Under Police Act.		Under Section 258, 259, 260, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.																By retirement without pension.	By gratuity.	By retirement with pension.	By dismissal.	By desertion.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																				
1.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX.	XXXIX.
Amraoti ...	107	408	276	96	176	1	15	16	35	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	12	62	146	12	80	31	287	223	2	4	10	10	4	1	6	23	1·04	
Ellichpur ...	50	211	120	60	67	...	4	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	32	84	2	35	22	111	120	5	5	8	4	...	...	3	46·7	·7	
Wun ...	76	338	224	54	120	...	8	9	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	43	43	1	11	33	246	138	3	2	18	8	...	...	6	49·1	1·1	
Akola ...	100	451	256	41	209	3	9	27	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	3	70	150	...	50	46	220	282	5	4	21	12	18	...	9	15	1·6	
Buldana ...	83	351	222	77	114	1	1	13	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	39	32	28	155	43	206	182	10	3	15	2	11	...	1	48·2	·02	
Basim ...	74	315	200	6	163	5	6	10	18	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	2	48	39	3	29	25	177	177	2	6	11	6	3	...	4	...	1·69	
Grand Total ...	493	2,154	1,398	356	849	7	43	86	172	1	17	...	...	...	1	3	25	7	26	321	519	47	351	200	1,249	1,128	28	21	92	50	36	1	27	...	1·02	

NOTE.—The Estimated data are taken to assistant District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

D.—POLICE.

No. VII.—Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

District.	Race. Europeans. District or Asst. District Superintendents.	Subordinate rank Officers.	Eurasians.	Subordinate rank Officers.	Natives of Asia or Africa.	Subordinate rank Officers.	Natives of Indian Ocean.	Subordinate rank Officers.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus.											Other religions.		Religion or caste. Men. Hindus.									Other religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Mustaffis or Controllers.	Commandant.	On Rs. 250 and Up-wards.	Below Rs. 250.	Controller.	On Rs. 100 and Up-wards.	Below Rs. 100.	Controller.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Kayasths.	Vaishs.	Sudras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Kayasths.	Vaishs.	Sudras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Muhammadans.	Christians.		
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.
Azamgarh ...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	101	434	6	31	48	2	4	...	...	22	...	1	198	118	14	...	1	...	...	121	...	...	963
Ghizipur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48	202	1	14	18	1	...	2	...	20	...	...	98	42	10	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	260
Ween ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	76	338	3	20	25	9	...	...	...	30	...	...	158	51	48	...	1	...	...	86	...	...	418
Ajhola ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	9	96	468	2	30	32	11	...	1	...	28	...	...	174	87	50	...	2	...	...	146	...	...	550
Bukhura ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	75	351	3	21	25	10	...	2	...	17	...	...	174	92	41	...	11	...	...	102	...	...	434
Basin ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	315	1	30	21	5	...	1	...	17	...	...	118	54	19	...	2	...	...	80	...	...	393
Total ...	1	6	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	12	472	2,115	19	149	156	28	15	...	130	...	3	966	326	188	...	17	...	...	599	...	...	2,615

VACANCIES.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Azamgarh District ...	...	14	14
Ghizipur ...	...	6	6
Ween ...	...	...	...
Ajhola ...	...	3	3
Bukhura ...	1	...	1
Basin ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	23	24

Add vacancies as below ... 20

Sanctioned strength ... 2,635

D.—POLICE.

(RAILWAY POLICE).

No. VIII.—*Statement of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1891.*

	Cases.						Persons.						Pending trial.	Property.			
	Occurred.		In which results have been made.		In which results have been obtained.		Arrested.		Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.			Stolen.		Recovered.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Thefts from platform ...	6	3	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	85 8 0	26 8 0	22 0 0	12 8 0
" " pick-pocket ...	5	6	5	3	3	2	5	6	3	2	2	2	...	43 0 0	81 11 0	6 0 0	10 11 0
" " weapon on siding ...	2	5	2	5	2	4	2	9	2	6	1	1	...	76 0 0	9 1 6	70 0 0	2 1 6
" " goods line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in transit ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 12 0	...	...	...
" from passenger train ...	3	12	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	456 12 0	4,296 5 3	14 0 0	267 6 0
" within the street ...	2	8	1	2	...	2	3	4	...	2	3	2	...	40 8 0	18 8 0	3 3 0	4 2 0
" from policemen's lockups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " engine-shed ...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	7 3 0	21 10 0	0 3 0	1 10 0
Total ...	24	35	10	15	5	13	12	24	5	17	8	7	...	909 4 0	4,253 12 0	124 14 0	272 6 6
Offences under the Railway Act ...	23	21	22	18	20	16	24	25	21	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Penal Code Sections ...	6	7	3	4	2	3	6	7	2	4	4	2	...	320 4 0	159 2 0	7 4 0	10 0 0
Do. Civil Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Act V. of 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Abkari Rules ...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	32	25	25	22	22	30	35	23	29	7	5	...	320 4 0	159 2 0	7 4 0	10 0 0
Grand Total ...	64	67	35	40	27	34	42	59	28	46	12	12	...	1,129 9 0	4,672 14 0	132 2 0	282 6 6

C. T. LANE, MAJOR,
Inspector General of Police,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

E.—MILITARY.

I.—*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1882.

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1882.

Nil.

III.—*Statement showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the last day of the year* 1882.

Nil.

F.—MARINE.

I.—*Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1882.

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the last day of the year* 1882.

Nil.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—FINANCE

No. 1.—*Account of the gross and net Revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1888-89.*

Sections of income	Gross receipts	Refunds and drawbacks	Charges against income: Assigned collections including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining opium establishments	Charges against income: Allowances and assignments payable to land revenue and other assignees	Charges against income: Allowances to district officers, tenants and village officers, remissions and Zud gifts	Charges against income: Total	Net Receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	61,02,347	2,486	4,91,191	1,55,609	7,06,767	13,16,969	47,42,911
Forest	2,95,014	...	1,39,054	...	...	1,39,054	1,56,960
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	12,34,358	687	...	...	...	...	12,33,669
Provincial sales	4,68,485	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,485
Opium	2,96,503	506	...	...	...	...	2,96,003
Total ...	83,45,605	3,503	6,30,245	1,55,609	7,06,767	15,14,014	67,37,998
Stamps	8,72,355	2,109	20,887	...	...	20,887	8,49,359
Registration	40,067	58	...	...	...	...	40,009
Minor Departments	2,066	...	...	...	...	...	2,066
Law and Justice ... { Refunds	361	3,036	...	...	...	...	361
{ Real fees, &c.	1,26,340		...	...	...	...	1,24,304
Police { Refunds ...	63	21	...	...	...	...	63
{ Real ...	28,520		...	...	...	...	28,499
Education	27,218	51	...	...	...	...	27,167
Medical	262	...	...	...	...	...	262
Stationery and Printing ...	758	...	...	...	...	...	758
Interest	25,239	...	...	...	...	...	25,239
Superannuation contributions ...	189	...	...	...	...	...	189
Miscellaneous	18,127	7,192	...	...	...	...	10,935
State Railways—Traffic Receipts	1,84,399	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,399
Public Works	21,923	...	...	...	...	...	21,923
Military Refunds, &c.	92,583	...	...	...	...	...	92,583
Contributions from Local to Provincial ...	14,149	...	...	...	...	...	14,149
Do. from Provincial to Local ...	79,306	...	...	...	...	...	79,306
Total ...	12,70,249	14,491	20,887	...	...	20,887	12,34,872
Total Revenue ...	96,15,855	18,074	6,67,532	1,55,609	7,06,767	15,34,901	79,02,870
Excluded Local Funds.							
Town Fund	1,00,278	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,278
Bazar Cess of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	61,370	...	...	...	...	...	61,370
Municipal and Cantonment Funds.							
Municipal Fund	1,10,178	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,178
Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	1,46,473	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,473
Cantonment Fund, Secunderabad ...	90,961	...	...	...	...	...	90,961
Total ...	5,09,462	...	...	...	...	...	5,09,462
Gross Total ...	1,01,25,317	18,074	6,67,532	1,55,609	7,06,767	15,34,901	85,52,332

A—FINANCE.

No. II.—*Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	6,773	7,616
Civil and Political Establishments included under administration and Revenue Survey	2,28,486	2,20,760
Civil Contingencies	13,429	14,349
Registration	26,275	25,449
Post Office	7,708	7,844
Minor Departments	20,104	14,256
Judicial Charges... { Courts, &c.	1,92,259	2,22,450
Judicial Charges... { Prisons	1,09,212	95,689
Police Charges	8,83,767	8,62,421
Education	2,88,960	2,96,383
Ecclesiastical	8,271	7,642
Medical Services	1,40,127	1,38,922
Stationery and Printing	60,126	54,727
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Religious and Charitable grants	63,826	72,262
Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	31,616	32,741
Miscellaneous	58,358	66,119
State Railways Charges...	1,02,541	1,01,600
Public Works do.	17,21,666	11,24,997
Adjusting Payments to (Incorporated) Local Funds, i. e., surplus of Local Funds	5,838	...
Military Charges—Hyderabad Contingent... ...	29,71,640	33,62,602
Contribution from Provincial to Local	40,416	75,500
Do. from Local to Provincial	1,200	14,749
Total Provincial ...	63,93,318	68,15,361
Surplus Provincial ...	13,92,960	11,49,569
Excluded Local Funds.		
Town Fund	1,89,231	1,70,249
Bazaar Cess of Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1,22,856	68,021
Municipal and Cantonment Funds.		
Municipal Fund	81,429	1,03,537
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds	1,49,304	1,50,444
Cantonment Fund, Secunderabad	91,812	92,367
Total Local Funds ...	6,34,623	5,64,608
Grand Total ...	70,27,941	73,77,969
Local Fund Surplus ...	2,461	66,541
Total Surplus ...	13,90,499	12,15,030

A.—FINANCE.

No. III.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1882-83.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Treasury Cash Balance of last year	61,32,807	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	68,13,361
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I	79,62,571	Incorporated Local Funds net deficit for the year ...	40,657
Adjusting Receipts (Incorporated) Local Funds—net deficit for the year	43,657	Excluded Local Funds as per Statement No. II. ...	2,38,370
Excluded Local Funds, vide Statement No. I	2,41,921	Municipal and Cantonment Funds, as per Statement No. II.	3,20,358
Municipal and Cantonment Funds, vide Statement No. I ..	3,47,514	Deposit Accounts... ...	13,84,602
Deposit Accounts	16,47,555	Hyderabad State Railway ...	15,38,402
Hyderabad State Railway ...	12,89,736	Payments to Imprest Accountants...	25,45,201
Payments to Imprest Accountants.	25,45,201	Local Bill Remittances ...	1,01,28,284
Local Bill Remittances ...	1,03,03,141	Cash Remittances between Treasuries	34,72,359
Cash Remittances between Treasuries	34,72,359	Forest Cash Remittances ...	6,08,213
Forest Cash Remittances ...	6,12,938	Advances Recoverable ...	17,33,983
Advances Recoverable ...	17,37,653	Interest Trust Account ...	737
Interest Trust Account ...	700	Suspense Account... ..	...
Suspense Account	27	Cash Recoveries	4,982
Cash Recoveries	4,982	Advances to Cultivators ...	6,309
Advances to Cultivators ...	1,191	Permanent Advances ...	2,535
Permanent Advances ...	1,711	Incorporated Local Fund—Debt Accounts	1,01,132
Incorporated Local Funds—Debt Accounts	4,266	Public Works Department Proper Debt	15,00,434
Public Works Department—Proper Debt	15,01,161	State Railways Debt ...	2,57,476
State Railways Debt ...	2,90,090	Remittance Accounts ...	28,51,308
Remittance Accounts ...	28,45,291	Departmental Balances ...	1,92,043
Departmental Balances ...	1,57,013	Berar Surplus paid to His Highness the Nizam ..	16,88,844
Total ..	4,12,70,439	Total ..	3,51,59,441
Disbursements ...	3,51,59,441		
Treasury Cash balance at end of year	61,10,989		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Final grants at end of year...	Provincial Fund, Proper ...	10,00,000
	One per Cent. Cess ...	93,000
	Road Fund ...	20,000
	Total ...	11,13,000

	Total of each section.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS.						
Military.						
Buildings for Troops.						
Buildings for Native Troops.						
Bolarum ...	...	816	816			
Hingoli ...	3,159	741	3,899			
Ellichpur ...	...	747	747			
Amersoti ...	...	259	259			
Aurangabad and Jalna ...	...	1,248	1,248			
Akola ...	...	880	880			
Mominabad ...	...	240	240			
Lingsangoor ...	...	218	218			
				3,159	5,139	8,298
Ordnance.						
Ellichpur ...	3,996	41	4,037			
Hingoli ...	728	−15	713			
				4,724	26	4,750
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Bolarum ...	1,832	...	1,832			
Hingoli ...	87	...	+7			
				1,919	...	1,919
General Cantonment Works.						
Ellichpur ...	...	1,534	1,534			
Mominabad ...	...	...	...			
Jalna ...	200	...	200			
Lingsangoor ...	111	...	111			
Hingoli ...	554	351	905			
				865	1,885	2,750
Petty works costing Rupees 200 each and under.						
East Berar ...	...	...	...	171	426	597
West Berar ...	...	...	...	379	2,014	2,393
South Berar ...	...	...	...	1,214	969	2,183
Total Military ...	...	...	...	12,431	10,459	22,890
Carried over ...	...	...	...	12,431	10,459	22,890

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	12,431	10,459	22,890
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
16.—*Jails.*						
Amraoti ...	1,879	...	1,879			
Ellichpur ...	661	...	661			
Basim ...	1,988	405	2,393			
Yeotmal ...	63	78	141			
Buldana ...	1,265	...	1,265			
Akola ...	1,949	...	1,949			
Head-Quarters Sub-Division (West Berar Division) ...	...	958	958			
Buldana (West Berar Division) ...	...	139	139			
Aurangabad (West Berar Division) ...	...	114	114			
				7,805	1,694	9,499
17.—*Police.*						
Amraoti ...	6	433	1,134			
Ellichpur ...	695					
Chandur Bazaar ...	3,517	...	3,517			
Daryapur ...	36	...	36			
Joulka ...	29	...	29			
Basim ...	114	...	114			
Yeotmal ...	1,677	36	1,713			
Khair ...	457	...	457			
Kulgaon ...	...	333	333			
Ghatanji ...	193	...	193			
Kallum ...	2,687	...	2,687			
Sirpur ...	107	...	107			
Worki ...	98	...	98			
Nair ...	64	...	64			
Tillara ...	350	...	350			
Futtehkholda ...	1,293	...	1,293			
Anderia ...	387	...	387			
Tamgaon ...	1,362	...	1,362			
Balapur ...	3,240	...	3,240			
Akola ...	811	...	811			
Amrapur ...	793	...	793			
Janaphul ...	1,667	...	1,667			
Bulgaon ...	1,465	...	1,465			
Pathroat ...	140	...	140			
Yellabara ...	617	...	617			
Ralegaon ...	1,225	...	1,225			
Dhonora ...	59	...	59			
Mharkeda ...	1,173	...	1,173			
Loni ...	1,218	...	1,218			
Manna ...	...	...	...			
Medsi ...	775	...	775			
Chandur ...	529	...	529			
Pardi ...	859	...	859			
Koomakhed ...	442	...	442			
Boregaon ...	150	...	150			
Barsi Takli ...	1,173	...	1,173			
Nandgaon Kazi ...	...	1,318	1,318			
Buldana ...	*—1,018*	164	*—854*			
Khamgaon ...	37	...	37			
Mehkar ...	33	...	33			
Head-Quarters Sub-Division (West Berar Division) ...	...	478	478			
Carried over ...	28,460	2,762	31,222	12,431 7,805	10,459 1,694	22,890 9,499

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	28,460	2,762	31,222	12,431 7,805	10,459 1,694	22,890 9,499
Khamgaon Sub-Division (West Berar Division) ...	...	50	50			
Buldana Sub-Division (West Berar Division) ...	...	193	193			
Aurangabad (West Berar Division) ...	...	70	70			
				28,460	3,075	31,535
18.—*Educational.*						
Amraoti ...	...					
Ellichpur ...	...					
Akola ...	...	1,283	1,293			
Buldana ...	...					
Yeotmal ...	...					
Basim ...	10					
				10	1,283	1,293
19.—*Medical.*						
Buldana ...	...					
Mehkar ...	...	45	45			
Malkapur ...	...					
Chikhli ...	126	...	126			
Yeotmal ...	...	306	306			
Khamgaon ...	...	1	1			
Nandura ...	...	1	1			
Jalgaon ...	...	1	1			
Akola ...	...	160	160			
				126	514	640
20.—*Miscellaneous.*						
Amraoti ...	28,105	...	28,105			
Ellichpur ...	233	...	233			
Murtazapur ...	310	...	310			
Pusad ...	626	...	626			
Akola ...	1,307	...	1,307			
Buldana ...	11,233	...	11,233			
Bolarum ...	354	...	354			
Hyderabad (Chudderghat) ...	1,991	213	2,204			
Yeotmal ...	8,003	...	8,003			
Basim ...	1,824	56	1,880			
Akot ...	300	...	300			
Balapur ...	...	272	272			
Head-Quarters Sub-Division (West Berar Division.)	...	1,299	1,299			
Khamgaon (do.) ...	...	240	240			
Buldana (do.) ...	...	432	432			
Aurangabad (do.) ...	...	194	194			
				54,286	2,706	56,992
Petty Works costing Rs. 200 each and under.						
East Berar ...	...	...	...	1,374	3,897	5,271
West Berar ...	...	...	...	3,330	2,750	6,080
South Berar ...	...	...	...	1,488	2,974	4,462
Total ...	...	...	...	96,879	18,893	1,15,772
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662
Communications.						
Ellichpur-Pili road, 4th Section ...	3,904	10,673	14,577			
Bulgaon-Chandur road ...	28,635	177	28,812			
Bridge over Pedhi River ...	65,911	...	65,911			
Murtazapur-Daryapur road.	19,984	...	19,984			
Well for Rest House at Khelda on Karinja-Murtazapur road ...	329	...	329			
Inspection Bungalow at Chiculda on Ellichpur-Chiculda road ...	9,275	...	9,275			
Burroor-Morsi road ...	5,641	...	5,641			
Survey of Ghat road from Dhamungaon to Chiculda.	381	...	381			
Yeotmal-Wun road, 1st Section ...	4,176	898	51,175			
Do. do., 2nd Section.	46,101					
Do. do., 3rd Section.	14,955	...	14,955			
Do. do., 4th Section.	5,972	...	5,972			
		For all sections of roads.				
Basim-Pusad road, 3rd Section ...	2,130	4,975	7,105			
Basim-Pir-Mungrul road ...	503	3,197	3,700			
Mungrul-Pir-Karinja road...	3,028	...	3,028			
Omri-Panderkowra road ...	12,520	199	12,719			
Khandala-Omerkhair, 1st Section ...	11,577	...	11,577			
Do., 2nd Section ...	22,076	...	22,076			
Branch road from Basim to junction of Pusad and Mungrul Pir road ...	1,788	...	1,788			
Platforms for iron posts on Basim-Pusad road, 1st and 2nd Sections ...	2	...	2			
Wooden railings to dangerous parts of Basim-Medsi road ...	1,006	...	1,006			
Do. Basim-Hingoli road ...	1,070	...	1,070			
Crockery and cutlery for Inspection Bungalows in South Berar Division ...	490	...	490			
Registering road traffic in South Berar Division ...	29	...	29			
Metalling Mardsee-Basim road ...	...	8,813	8,813			
Basim-Hingoli road ...	1,727	10,200	11,927			
Metalling Akola-Mardsee road ...	2,203	12,027	14,230			
Chikhli Deulgaon Raja road ...	1,727	2,784	4,511			
Nandura-Jalgaon road ...	15,312	...	15,312			
Culverts on Khamgaon Amrapur road ...	476	...	476			
Causeway over Mún river at Balapur ...	260	...	260			
Carried over ...	2,83,188	53,943	3,37,131	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	2,83,188	33,943	3,67,131	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662
Widening causeway at Ballapur ...	234	...	234			
Building drinking troughs for roads in the Division...	47	...	47			
Causeway on Khangaon-Pathur road ...	82	...	82			
Improving southern approaches to Purna river on Akola-Khet road ...	3,147	...	3,147			
Jalna-Dudgaon Raja road ...	64,755	...	64,755			
Registering traffic on Akola-Hingoli road during 1882-83 ...	351	...	351			
Amraoti-Ellichpur road ...	...	16,566	16,566			
Do. Musi road ...	...	8,432	8,432			
Karinja-Murtazapur road ...	...	7,877	7,877			
Ghatang-Chicuida road ...	...	2,704	2,704			
Amraoti-Bulsatra road ...	...	4,088	4,088			
Road approaches to Railway Station, Amraoti ...	...	402	402			
Ellichpur station roads ...	...	1,072	1,072			
Repairing tree spurs at Kinnergaon ...	...	320	320			
Repairing Dák and Inspection Bungalows at Dhamangaon ...	...	339	339			
Periodical repairs to Inspection Bungalow in South Berar Division ...	...	513	513			
Yeotmal-Dhamangaon road..	...	8,679	8,679			
Yeotmal-Darwah road ...	...	4,162	4,162			
Constructing causeway on road from Akola to Wadgaon	288	...	288			
Constructing causeway on road from Akola to Yeotha.	44	...	44			
Causeway on road from Tillara to Maligaon ...	574	...	574			
Causeway on road from Tillara to Kundapur ...	319	...	319			
Do. from Tillara to Kalwadi Kempapur	290	...	290			
Constructing a causeway on road from Tillara to Walwadi.	321	...	321			
Do. Kuja...	393	...	393			
Do. Dingna	426	...	426			
Do. Kheja nulla	281	...	281			
Serai at Kwankhed ...	166	...	166			
Ballasting road at Parus ...	1,100	...	1,100			
Causeway on road to Ballapur	267	...	267			
Do. Mohali...	78	...	78			
Dák bungalow furniture, Ballapur ...	235	...	235			
Do., Parus...	235	...	235			
Dharmsalla at Yella ...	725	...	725			
Serai at Kinkhed ...	707	...	707			
Carried over ...	3,58,253	1,09,187	4,67,440	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,59,253	1,08,187	4,67,440	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662
Road from Petur-Wadanpur to Pujor	6	...	6			
Dharmsalla at Dharapur ...	300	...	300			
Serai at Dhamangaon ...	171	...	171			
Road between Palasker and Dhanora-Mungrul ...	124	...	124			
Metalling road from Railway station to town of Chandur	598	...	598			
Road dam near Bhasin on Amraoti-Karinja road ...	153	...	153			
Road between Amraoti and Sonkli ...	277	...	277			
Metalling road from Railway station to village Malkheir	55	...	55			
Malkheir serai ...	51	...	51			
Improving and extending old culvert near Loni ...	134	...	134			
Planting trees on road from Railway station to town Murtazapur ...	126	...	126			
Improving approach road near causeway at Rithpur	404	...	404			
Metalling road from Railway station to Badnera ...	35	...	35			
Serai at Mamna ...	295	...	295			
Improving causeway on Chandur Bazar road ...	416	...	416			
Paton well between Sakra and Dhanur ...	6	...	6			
Renewing bridge on road from Railway station to town Murtazapur ...	266	...	266			
Well at Khandode ...	76	...	76			
Sanding western approach to sudder station, Basim...	358	...	358			
Road from Akola road to Chikli-Basim road ...	500	...	500			
Slab drain near Pasad-Mungrul road ...	323	...	323			
Culvert at Ghatberi ...	593	...	593			
Raja Kanhera road ...	1,242	300	1,542			
Improving road to Deulghat ...	405	...	405			
Causeway on nulla at Sangiload ...	102	...	102			
Serai at Assagaon ...	197	...	197			
Pucca causeway on Ellichpur-Dhamangaon road ...	1,990	...	1,990			
Serai at Daryapur ...	1,587	...	1,587			
Providing walls on causeways, Ellichpur-Chandur road ...	790	455	1,245			
New serai at Bandra ...	740	...	740			
Additions to serai at Chinchali ...	440	...	440			
Improving a portion of the road in Yeotmal ...	1,124	...	1,124			
Fair weather road from Jodhoma to Kalom ...	566	...	566			
Carried over ...	3,72,735	109,942	4,82,677	1,09,310	29,352	1,38,662

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,72,735	1,09,942	4,82,677	1,09,310	29,752	1,38,062
Barsi Takli road ...	1,036	...	1,036			
Sarsi at Balegaon ...	663	...	663			
Lengthening wing wall of culvert, Barsi Takli ...	352	...	352			
Causeway at Taroda ...	190	...	190			
Do. Nimdhoom ...	40	...	40			
Do. Sawal ...	194	...	194			
Repairs to serai at Nandura	...	495	495			
Metalling Kourum road ...	1,652	...	1,652			
Do. Manna road ...	1,022	...	1,022			
Improving Karla road ...	2,375	...	2,375			
2 culverts on road between Manna and railway station ...	222	...	222			
Restoring Nagpur D.K. Line	...	2,395	2,395			
Repairing Church road from junction with main station road, Amraoti ...	...	864	864			
Repairing serai at Morsi ...	...	248	248			
Do. metalled road at Murtizapur ...	...	41	41			
Petty Works costing Rs. 200 each and under.						
Khamgaon-Patur road, 1st Section	...	2,277	2,277			
Do., 2nd and 3rd Sections ...	...	5,619	5,619			
Khamgaon-Amraoti road ...	...	6,651	6,651			
Akola-Akot road ...	...	6,720	6,720			
Shegaon-Akot road ...	...	6,270	6,270			
Khamgaon-Shegaon ...	...	} 6,097	6,097			
Khamgaon-Nandura ...	...					
Buldana-Mehkar road ...	...	7,584	7,584			
Malkapur-Mehkar road ...	...	11,915	11,915			
Amraoti-Lavalla road ...	...	} 3,396	3,396			
Amraoti-Chikhli road ...	...					
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	3,90,487	1,72,726	5,63,213
Petty Works costing Rs. 200 each and under.						
East Berar ...	...	...	...	75	283	358
West Berar ...	...	...	...	206	228	434
South Berar ...	...	...	...	551	502	1,053
Akola District ...	...	...	...	2,785	3,703	6,488
Buldana District ...	...	...	...	448	3,782	4,230
Basim do. ...	...	...	...	2,746	1,666	4,412
Amraoti do. ...	...	...	...	1,462	2,102	3,564
Ellichpur do. ...	...	...	...	794	1,145	1,939
Wun do. ...	...	...	...	1,654	1,956	3,610
Grand Total Communications ...	...	...	...	3,91,159	1,88,189	5,79,348
Carried over ...	...	...	...	5,00,409	2,17,588	7,18,097

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	5,00,468	2,17,539	7,18,007
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Water-supply tank at Akulwarra in Akola District ...	5,462	...	5,462			
Constructing Junoona tank	40,567	...	40,567			
Small masonry dams below large tank Buldana ...	62	...	62			
Weir in bed of Lonar Lake for gauging discharge of large nullahs	333	...	333			
Carrying out certain observations at Shegaon tank...	746	...	746			
Taking observations of rainfall in West Berar Division	1,639	...	1,639			
Taking observations of rainfall in South Berar Division	379	...	379			
Taking observations of rainfall in East Berar Division.	301	...	301			
Cisterns for gauging discharge of water in nullahs.	1,085	...	1,085			
Tank at Mookatbund ...	660	...	660			
Surveying certain sites for tanks in Amraoti Hills and Melghat ...	1,200	...	1,200			
Restoring Ellichpur Water works	1,156	...	1,156			
Restoring Wadali tank ...	8,796	...	8,796			
Kalapani Tank reservoir ...	22,736	...	22,736			
Tank at Hengawan in Amraoti Hills	5,201	...	5,201			
Tank at Dhamangaon in Ellichpur District ...	3,688	...	3,688			
Akola Town survey ...	80	...	80			
				93,581	...	93,581
Petty Works costing Rs. 200 each and under.						
South Berar Division ...	...	...	...	381	544	925
East do. ...	...	...	...	269	163	432
West do. ...	...	...	...	220	156	1,076
Total ...	...	...	...	95,151	863	96,014
Deduct Outlay from Contributions	...	...	...	5,592	...	5,592
Net outlay Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	89,559	863	90,422

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
						Rs.
Total Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,06,429
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,02,219
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,652
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Add—						
Increase in suspense balances—						
					Rs.	
Stock ...	...	...	...	...	1,005	
Miscellaneous Advances...	...	...	...	...	2,395	
						3,400
						10,22,694
Deduct—						
Decrease in suspense balances—						
Stock purchases and sales	...	...	...	...	...	11
Grand Total Provincial Service expenditure during 1882-83					..	*10,22,683*
Abstract.						
Provincial Grant, Proper	...	...	...	...	..	9,60,734
One per Cent. Cess Assignment	...	...	...	...	...	46,996
Road Fund	...	...	...	...	...	15,953
				Total	...	10,22,683

Two (State Railways)—*Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on productive works in Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83.*

Names of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expenditure from Revenue.	Receipt and expenditure during the year.				
			Gross income.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus and deficit.
		Rs.	Rs.	*	*	Rs.	*
Khamgaon State railway ...	Wholly made by British Government.	4,91,104	75,966	...	...	19,708	...
Amraoti State Railway	Wholly made by British Government.	4,44,545	85,147	...	...	17,804	..
	Total ...	9,35,649	1,61,113	...	...	37,512	...

* The gross working expenses for 1882-83 were Rs. 56,935 for the Khamgaon, and Rs. 46,249 for the Amraoti State Railways, but these accounts cannot be divided between "Cost of establishment" and "Cost of repairs and maintenance," as the amounts furnished by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company do not afford this information.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railways.	Mileage—Opened for traffic.	Total miles worked.	Passenger during the year.				Rs. expended from Revenue.	Rs. expended from Loan.	Receipts from all sources during 1882-83.	Total Rs. expended from 1882-83.	Mileage opened and working between 1882-83.	Net profits.	No. of Rs. per mile per year.	No. of Rs. per mile per diem.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.									
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Khamgaon State Railway	7·92	7·92	*	*	*	*	8,946	46,011	457	19,960	19,503	19,502	—	—	4,91,104
Amraoti State Railway	8·6	8·6	*	*	*	*	11,207	75,334	498	18,147	16,649	16,279	—	—	4,44,545

* Particulars cannot be furnished, as the line was worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, who have not reported them.

D.—MARINE.

I.—*Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

Nil.

E.—AGRICULTURE.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres.*

Districts.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur or Arhar.	Tur.	Til.	Urad.	Moong or Mung.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Castor Seed.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Lac.	Other pulses.	Total.
Aurnoli ...	66,158	70	12,157	324	17,516	112,120	19,104	19,003	79	66	723	7,212	127	64	60,570	14,067	22,100	1,352,710
Akola ...	62,195	17,424	79,276	408	32,132	126,730	23,524	8,555	4,667	2,395	181	5,161	32	154	135,257	17,160	27,262	1,376,056
Ellichpur ...	102,486	308	52,146	3,259	15,256	22,662	14,978	3,541	72	368	452	8,271	9	286	224,514	6,412	21,412	801,486
Buldana ...	228,612	75,112	103,623	5,720	36,146	32,612	15,867	21,160	2,448	1,473	23,157	2,846	112	1,231	128,762	4,161	32,127	1,152,794
Wun ...	141,103	2	72,527	6,148	22,818	95,154	65,607	21,431	332	481	2	2,211	6,654	251	165,436	3,722	14,423	1,366,154
Basim ...	837,153	3,340	215,548	12,264	46,518	11,252	23,257	14,411	12,210	3,140	6,412	4,262	3,371	1,457	351,146	11,864	18,412	1,792,212
Total ...	2,376,207	96,256	536,291	28,123	177,385	397,476	220,143	107,102	18,148	8,323	40,424	30,163	9,745	4,443	1,066,236	58,225	135,742	8,847,429

II.—*Stock.*

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Elephants.	Carts.	Ploughs.
Aurnoli ...	366,903	31,547	1,640	6,406	4,534	90,352	1,450	261	2	30,169	13,400
Akola ...	340,894	67,629	2,792	2,537	14,246	73,218	221	412	...	37,823	11,359
Ellichpur ...	111,031	24,442	1,832	2,727	9,650	51,802	1,972	29	1	14,302	7,659
Buldana ...	271,251	57,184	2,064	4,004	2,970	84,900	329	99	...	14,808	22,648
Wun ...	328,059	41,570	230	5,170	1,303	65,431	1,457	92	...	10,383	25,327
Basim ...	242,974	40,143	166	6,136	1,414	51,020	86	128	1	6,517	26,412
Total ...	1,340,907	262,504	8,746	27,426	27,707	404,686	5,311	999	4	113,002	110,087

E.—AGRICULTURE.

III.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

Districts.	Average rate per acre of land suited for												Average produce of land per acre in lbs.						
	Cotton.		Wheat.		Gilseed.		Jowari.		Tobacco.		Rice.		Gram.		Cotton cleaned.	Wheat.	Gilseed (ill and linseed.)	Jowari.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Gram.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Amraoti	1 7 1		1 6 6		1 1 6		1 7 2		1 13 10		0 13 9		1 5 1		60	388	464	360	530	320	232
Akola	1 5 5		1 8 10		1 6 2		1 5 3		2 8 0		1 13 4		1 10 10		46	360	444	342	273	126	246
Ellichpur	1 6 0		1 4 2		1 8 10		1 4 7		1 15 10		0 5 11		1 11 10		56	484	386	492	320	320	316
Buldana	0 11 10		0 13 3		0 12 10		0 12 5		1 2 5		1 2 6		1 2 3		30	316	386	258	936	161	406
Wun	0 8 9		0 11 10		0 7 2		0 8 4		0 13 3		1 3 9		0 9 11		46	738	400	501	384	386	438
Basim	0 9 4		0 10 0		0 5 10		0 11 9		0 13 5		1 0 5		0 8 0		26	420	198	280	260	360	246
Average ...	1 0 0		1 1 5		0 13 4		1 0 5		1 8 7		1 1 3		1 8 6		44	470	380	374	422	287	296

F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

I.—*Prices of Produce.*

Districts.	Cleaned Cotton.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice (common.)	Jowari.	Oilseed.	Tobacco.	Plough bullocks each.	Buffaloes each.	Sheep.
	Seers per rupee.									
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti ...	2¼	17	21	10	30	16	3	68	19	3
Akola ...	2¼	14	23	12	26	16	5	51	47	2½
Ellichpur ...	2½	15	19	10	27	15	3	65	46	2½
Buldana ...	2½	17	20	11	29	14	5	41	42	2½
Wun ...	2¼	18	23	13	29	12	2	70	16	2½
Basim ...	3	21	27	13	32	16	2	58	43	3
Average	2½	17	22½	11½	28	15	3½	59	35½	2½

II.—*Wages of Labour.*

	Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana.			Wun.			Basim.			Average.		
	Per diem.																				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Skilled	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	9	3	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	11	0
Unskilled	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Cart and bullocks ...	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	14	9	0	13	4	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	13	0
Camels each	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	7	6	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Donkeys per score ...	2	8	0	2	13	6	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	14	0	4	0	0	2	14	0
Bullocks per pair ...	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0

G.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Nil.

H.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Textile.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
Number of ginning and pressing factories ...	...	*16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	††
Private looms or small works ...	500	36,549	2,324	1,183	2	6,927	5,892	772	11,175	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male ...	...	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female ...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ...	1,061	58,365	2,324	1,183	29	6,630	4,079	1,571	21,382	...
Number of European superintendents in large works ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of blocks in do. ...	...	...	...	Information not available				...	...	...
Estimated out-turn of all works ...	...	...	...	...	Do.	do.		...	...	...

* 192,468 bales of cotton were pressed during the year by these presses.

† 102 gross worked by steam, out-turn 17,731 gallons of oil.

I.—TRADE.

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83.*

		I. Animals living (for sale). 1 Horses, ponies, and mules.		2 Cattle.		3 Sheep and goats.		4 Other kinds.		II. Sugar.		III. Cummin-seed.		IV. Cardamoms.		V. Chillies and Jamrooz Seed.		VI. Gold and silver.		VII. Cotton, raw.		VIII. Cotton, manufactured. Twist and yarn, European.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	V.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.								Rs.		Rs.
Railway	... 1882-83...	119	14,125	1	50	9	22	118	14,150	420	16,800	62	682	...	...	...	...	96,867	32,018	549	8,784	7,740	4,64,700
	... 1881-82...	98	11,230	...	...	7	7	108	12,930	356	14,240	118	1,298	...	...	...	...	17,192	14,869	100	2,563	8,841	3,93,700
Road-borne	... 1882-83...	65	1,404	2,151	43,950	3,231	7,203	223	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	451	40,564	2,64,956	...	...
	... 1881-82...	600	17,862	2,984	72,748	1,960	4,414	509	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	367	50,643	8,14,106	...	...
Grand Total	... 1882-83...	178	15,529	2,152	43,950	3,240	7,225	341	14,302	420	16,800	62	682	...	...	...	...	97,318	32,469	41,113	2,73,724	7,740	4,64,700
	... 1881-82...	698	29,092	2,984	72,748	1,967	4,421	617	16,010	356	14,240	118	1,298	...	...	...	...	17,559	15,236	50,744	8,16,669	8,841	3,93,700
Total Export—																							
Railway	... 1882-83...	27	4,050	9	240	6	16	111	2,775	67	2,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	30	1,427,503	2,28,40,060	21	1,260
	... 1881-82...	26	3,900	1	30	16	32	74	1,850	93	3,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,747,527	9,00,48,469	...	...
Road-borne	... 1882-83...	943	24,428	294	3,319	262	1,348	59	6,700	784	26,280	15	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,405	46,918	3	22
	... 1881-82...	941	22,816	634	11,372	168	382	21	2,107	8	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,495	60,037	...	...
Grand Total	... 1882-83...	970	28,478	303	3,559	270	1,364	170	9,475	851	28,725	15	180	...	...	...	...	70	30	1,430,931	2,28,86,984	24	1,282
	... 1881-82...	967	26,716	635	11,402	184	382	109	3,956	102	3,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,752,022	9,07,48,506	...	...

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		VIII. Cotton, manufactured—continued. 2 Twist and yarn, Indian.		3 Piece-goods, European.		4 Piece-goods, Indian.		IX. Drugs and medicines. 1 Assafœtida.		2 Other drugs and medicinal.		3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium.		X. Dyeing materials. 1 Indigo.		2 Madder or munjit.		3 Safflower.		4 Turmeric.	
		W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway	... 1882-83...	8,653	9,34,120	53,482	52,43,400	43,040	34,61,120	124	20,400	7,992	1,59,992,984	7,296	1,19,904	1,119	1,06,710	...	...	22	440	2,289	16,783
	... 1881-82...	8,717	9,40,060	49,850	49,84,000	34,057	27,24,560	63	12,450	8,541	1,20,046	71	1,175	912	92,000	...	24	68	1,360	2,114	15,216
Road-borne	... 1882-83...	402	45,143	...	...	2,025-22	2,49,234	...	...	28	1,107	...	...	70	10,700	...	...	9041	10,160	6,296	41,548
	... 1881-82...	1,246	71,840	...	...	3,025	3,51,460	...	...	232	418	12	120	344	8,124	...	...	3271	4,046	2,412	10,670
Grand Total	... 1882-83...	9,055	9,99,263	53,482	52,43,400	45,313-22	37,12,354	124	20,400	8,020	1,60,307,984	7,296	1,19,904	1,189	1,11,410	...	...	1,0104	10,600	8,585	58,331
	... 1881-82...	9,963	4,20,020	49,850	49,84,000	37,082	30,76,020	63	12,450	8,773	1,20,046	83	1,295	944	92,000	1	24	3339	5,406	4,527	25,886
Total Export—																					
Railway	... 1882-83...	349	10,434	38	5,800	5,610	2,80,800	3	480	221	18,855	37	425	107	10,000	...	...	377	3,960	6,384	50,512
	... 1881-82...	112	4,704	5	500	4,918	2,45,900	6	900	1,129	20,418	79	1,975	58	5,220	...	...	484	14,146	5,035	19,904
Road-borne	... 1882-83...	2,360	1,07,032	5	310	44,628	18,91,938	...	...	33	505	1	10	...	...	105	10,960	404	4,020	216	1,447
	... 1881-82...	1,662	76,246	...	...	6,955-30	4,14,542	...	...	171	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	11,718	900	2,011
Grand Total	... 1882-83...	2,541	1,17,796	43	6,110	50,244	21,74,103	3	480	254	19,758	178	435	107	10,000	105	10,960	841	19,314	6,600	52,959
	... 1881-82...	2,073	83,950	5	500	11,873	7,20,442	6	900	1,448	40,207	79	1,975	58	5,220	...	...	2,020	25,720	5,917	20,852

I.—TRADE—*continued.*

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		XI. Dying materials—continued.		XII. Fibrous products.								XIII. Drugs and dyes.				XIV. Grain and pulse.	
		4 Other kinds.		1 Jute, raw.		2 Jute, manufactured (sacks, bags and cloths).		3 Other fibres, raw.		4 Other fibres, manufactured.		1 Cassumba.		2 All other kinds.		Wheat.	
		W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway	1882-83	8,830	88,085	27,140	252	2,259	3,408,780	6,02,199	16	80	480	6,668	5,372,209	3,42,208	46,727	4,207,782	1,748	8,408
	1881-82	7,168	57,584	17,440	2,779	37,790	1,627,500	4,50,223	15	75	1,050	8,504	10,022,800	4,01,912	59,174	4,42,279	700	162
Road-borne	1882-83	9,654	94,970	65	42	135	15,481	2,966	3,377	26,698	42	240	69,190	9,4851	195	3,032	1,200,195	25,13,427
	1881-82	1,001	10,740	22	9	86	11,119	4,198	2,430	16,223	...	...	89,930	6,422	1,148	14,667	140,281	2,18,578
Grand Total	1882-83	10,9861	91,055	27,155	207	2,401	3,424,841	6,05,065	3,395	26,778	478	6,908	5,442,399	86,429,59	47,922	4,207,787	1,201,944	25,17,835
	1881-82	8,169	68,090	17,462	2,787	37,876	1,638,619	4,60,571	2,445	16,300	1,053	8,504	10,112,730	4,07,434	60,322	8,56,456	140,981	2,18,578
Total Export—																		
Railway	1882-83	10,659	60,354	100	68	383	340,580	89,555	...	...	22	192	144,000	7,200	4,952	19,878	1,227,945	24,54,460
	1881-82	13,278	79,979	403	114	944	342,836	83,438	14	70	10	60	125,800	6,615	3,964	14,456	1,609,084	27,56,647
Road-borne	1882-83	4,597	27,307	256	5	12	125,807	38,721	54	420	47	235	70,387	3,714	7,257	1,00,816	8,1026	6,811
	1881-82	976	6,416	...	...	...	120,541	33,985	624	340	36	180	28,044	1,807	3,259	27,062	11,884	10,440
Grand Total	1882-83	14,256	87,661	356	73	395	501,367	128,276	54	420	69	267	209,387	10,944	12,224	1,20,647	1,235,0221	24,61,267
	1881-82	14,104	86,724	403	114	944	476,383	117,843	624	410	46	240	182,844	8,419	6,223	41,748	1,610,986	27,70,088

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		XV. Grain and pulse—continued.								XV. Grain and pulse.		XVI. Hides and skins.				XVII. Horses.	
		3 Gram and pulse.		4 Other spring crops.		5 Rice, husked.		6 Rice, unhusked.		7 Other rain crops.		1 Hides of cattle.		2 Hides of goats, sheep, and small animals.			
		W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway	1882-83	49,433	74,150	4,127	8,190	410,883	12,98,386	100	240	8,957	18,420	4,225	41,450	53	848	1,076	23,716	272	4,440
	1881-82	37,301	57,501	31,272	60,744	205,722	6,93,648	37	74	193	110	2,729	27,290	118	1,886	1,119	24,596	140	2,800
Road-borne	1882-83	9,583	14,424	133	325	2,084	8,820	581	1,003	23,200	38,143	213	1,718	290	4,471	...	...	2,880	14,630
	1881-82	4,499	4,701	125	492	3,218	10,437	148	288	18,843	21,329	149	1,019	4961	7,026	...	...	47	1,175
Grand Total	1882-83	59,016	88,570	4,260	8,515	412,841	12,97,821	681	1,243	32,157	56,573	4,438	43,168	343	5,119	1,076	23,716	3,200	19,070
	1881-82	42,040	62,202	31,397	61,236	209,972	7,04,085	185	362	19,014	21,439	2,878	28,309	5141	8,908	1,119	24,596	187	3,975
Total Export—																			
Railway	1882-83	61,902	96,832	27,693	1,01,489	1,702	8,157	6	10	80,602	1,10,997	4,836	78,756	2,628	42,048	7,408	1,46,225	1,427	28,540
	1881-82	49,144	69,144	4,168	8,336	848	2,968	...	...	61,178	92,776	4,401	66,017	14,731	2,35,824	7,064	1,39,600	1,834	37,980
Road-borne	1882-83	1,209	3,204	508	408	23,992	1,39,953	170	407	824	1,176	772	2,315	45	540	12	24	...	...
	1881-82	3561	327	26	64	6,412	23,669	4	8	1,147	1,816	41	44	16	192	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1882-83	62,901	1,00,037	27,893	1,01,408	25,694	1,37,100	181	407	87,486	1,37,169	5,622	82,352	2,650	42,588	7,420	1,46,225	1,427	28,540
	1881-82	49,6941	69,741	4,194	8,400	7,261	26,637	4	8	62,325	93,592	4,4421	66,059	14,747	2,36,016	7,064	1,39,600	1,834	37,980

I.—TRADE—*continued.*

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		XVIII. Cue.				XIX. Leather.		XX. Legumes.	XXI. Meals.	XXII. Metals and Manufactures of Metals.						XXIII. Oil.		XXIV. Opiums.	
		1 Tyre.		2 Shoes.		3 Boots and other kinds.		1 Common footwear.	2 Superior footwear.	1 Brass and copper.		2 Iron.		3 Other Metals.					
		W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	V.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway ...	1882-83...	66,580	9	90	3,136	32,040	3,772	17,441	1,89,016	2,700	14,878	7,49,000	102,709	8,22,159	9,934	98,930	48,931	6,35,433	636	6,30,000
	1881-82...	...	20	205	1,474	22,170	3,300	12,600	1,90,500	1,824	9,857	4,92,850	82,274	6,62,000	1,245	99,023	62,215	4,81,000	452-14	4,87,274
Road-borne ...	1882-83...	...	2	80	9	180	2,825	69,563	...	522	553	23,000	340	3,150	260	4,461	16,960	1,76,568	...	...
	1881-82...	...	9	180	...	...	1,825	3,461	...	166	679	37,002	3124	3,170	66-9	1,694	17,200	1,02,613	...	...
Grand Total ...	1882-83	66,580	11	170	3,145	32,220	7,099	80,009	1,89,016	3,222	15,431	7,69,400	103,115	8,25,309	9,994	103,391	65,891	8,11,991	636	6,30,000
	1881-82...	...	29	385	1,474	22,170	4,725	17,461	1,90,500	1,990	10,536	5,29,852	85,398	6,64,308	1,311-9	100,719	79,915	6,14,726	452-14	4,87,274
Total Export—																				
Railway ...	1882-83...	...	...	...	...	534	3,796	900	1,200	9,220	62	1,794	69,730	3,184	37,879	78	1,080	1,100	16,400	...	...
	1881-82...	...	...	...	...	252	3,600	1,200	1,200	4,600	5	1,448	74,200	2,003	16,748	63	1,375	1,615	22,000	...	...
Road-borne ...	1882-83...	9	60	...	...	840	23,145	...	...	12,160	...	1,037	10,843	3,308	39,125	37	3,921	11,142	1,04,956	4-39	7,060
	1881-82...	...	...	37	741	26	680	...	...	...	...	155	6,775	239	3,344	93	3,946	4,874	35,727	...	...
Grand Total ...	1882-83	9	60	...	...	1,374	26,941	900	1,200	14,380	62	2,831	1,00,573	7,492	97,137	115	5,341	12,242	1,22,356	4-39	7,060
	1881-82...	...	...	37	741	278	4,280	1,200	1,200	4,600	5	1,603	81,070	2,002	22,088	156	5,421	6,489	58,727	...	...

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		XXIV. Paints and colours.		XXVI. Provisions.				XXVII. Salt.		XXVIII. Subjects, &c.				XXIX. Sticks.					
				1 Ghee.		2 Other kinds.				1 Religious.		2 Other other consumers.		1. Unlimited.		2 Manured and cured.		3 Fit or capacity.	
		W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.	W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway ...	1882-83...	6,845	1,20,220	659	17,134	10,151	2,03,159	592,992	14,48,980	1,096	6,270	4,013	32,105	15	55	24	79	619	2,472
	1881-82...	5,628	1,12,560	679	17,000	6,217	1,24,340	640,279	19,94,246	641	3,723	1,241	36,205	8	24	153	476	491	1,473
Road-borne ...	1882-83...	68	1,350	3,132	58,800	...	...	1,304	6,520	...	...	...	...	38,924	1,07,668	2,641	8,040	28,076	1,05,285
	1881-82...	33	1,438	1,042	28,002	...	...	2,202	6,265	...	...	...	...	19,848	52,016	1,599	2,800	29,660	77,771
Grand Total ...	1882-83	6,913	1,20,570	3,791	75,934	10,151	2,03,159	594,176	14,55,420	1,096	6,270	4,013	32,105	38,925-99	1,07,723	2,665	8,119	28,695	1,07,840
	1881-82...	5,661	1,14,418	1,721	45,002	6,217	1,24,340	642,481	19,94,845	641	3,723	1,241	36,205	19,856	52,040	1,752	3,276	30,151	79,244
Total Export—																			
Railway ...	1882-83...	1,478	30,750	14,516	2,67,588	63	1,000	1,001	6,360	...	...	84	670	393,149	27,37,470	9,477	33,431	85,064	2,80,205
	1881-82...	1,291	30,025	8,203	2,14,802	112	2,240	604	2,016	12	96	126	798	349,624	17,68,202	10,486	36,213	70,002	2,10,006
Road-borne ...	1882-83...	7,211	19,115	30	1,104	22	61	36,017	1,42,746	350	11,420	1,479	25,416	2,724	1,940	6	29	3,016	6,024
	1881-82...	...	...	40	2,025	30	55	23,493	1,16,209	...	...	356	4,590	2,336	7,400	12	54	2,045	5,722
Grand Total ...	1882-83	8,689	49,865	14,174	2,68,692	105	1,721	37,018	1,50,110	350	11,420	1,563	26,136	1,017,872	27,46,848	9,483	33,431	87,082	2,87,130
	1881-82...	1,291	30,025	8,243	2,16,827	142	2,295	23,964	1,18,225	12	96	482	5,388	352,184	17,75,602	10,498	36,266	72,047	2,15,728

I.—TRADE—*concluded.*

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—continued.

		XXII. Seeds—*continued.* 1 Orlando—*continued.* Other oil-seeds. W.	V.	2 Indigo-seed. W.	V.	3 Tila seeds. W.	V.	4 Other seeds. Other kinds. W.	V.	XXIII. Oils. 1 Raw. W.	V.	2 Manufactured. W.	V.	XXIV. Spices. W.	V.	XXV. Sugar and molasses. W.	V.	XXVI. Sugar. 1 Refined. W.	V.	2 Unrefined. W.	V.
Total Import—1882-83—																					
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway	1882-83	2,057	9,171	...	...	205	12,200	9,811	27,035	63	36,000	564	5,88,000	14,746	2,94,920	2,092	3,763	70,947	10,32,934	130,802	10,41,024
	1881-82	4,807	18,231	...	...	148½	8,610	5,840	16,018	58-14	29,180	416-34	4,10,832	6,586	1,31,720	757	1,135	51,541	7,72,115	107,562	8,12,486
Road-borne	1882-83	12,409	22,234	...	...	...	...	43	186	16	6,970	72	44,374	344	9,269	...	...	1,187	15,361	15,839	1,21,037
	1881-82	10,304	24,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-2	1,964	37-12	45,655	1,052	9,490	...	...	979	12,854	16,200½	1,30,579
Grand Total	1882-83	15,551	31,405	...	...	205	12,200	9,854	27,218	61	32,970	636	6,72,374	17,090	2,94,920	2,092	3,763	71,434	10,88,012	146,302	11,62,061
	1881-82	20,606	37,876	...	...	148½	8,610	5,840	16,018	54-23	22,172	446-2	4,56,473	9,638	1,41,210	757	1,135	52,520	7,87,008	118,121½	9,46,055
Total Export—																					
Railway	1882-83	1,422	3,056	...	...	5	300	36,486	32,073	5	2,000	...	...	2,001	1,35,025	346	523	2,853	47,728	3,012	34,096
	1881-82	3,396	10,194	28	196	4	240	22,075	44,150	5-29	5,290	19-34	19,330	3,242	1,31,030	98	42	1,791	28,620	2,996	31,508
Road-borne	1882-83	1,804	5,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,93,730	118	2,93,000	2,704	69,825	18	70	12,242	2,20,168	622	4,751
	1881-82	2,079	8,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10,700	5-5	8,270	912½	16,643	4	20	2,753	46,218	870	9,020
Grand Total	1882-83	3,026	8,221	...	...	5	300	36,486	32,073	1,667	1,95,730	118	2,93,000	4,705	1,81,851	364	593	15,095	2,67,896	3,634	38,847
	1881-82	5,475	18,343	28	196	4	240	22,075	44,150	57-29	15,990	19-39	19,425	4,154½	1,47,673	98	62	4,544½	74,838	3,866	40,528

V.—*Statement showing the total Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882-83*—concluded.

		XXVII. Tea. 1 Indian. W.	V.	2 Foreign. W.	V.	XXVIII. Tobacco. W.	V.	XXIX. Wood. 1 Timber. W.	V.	2 Firewood. W.	V.	3 Bamboos. W.	V.	XXX. Wool. 1 Raw. W.	V.	2 Manufactured piece goods. W.	V.	3 Blankets. W.	V.	XXXVIII. All other articles of merchandise. 1 Unenumerated. W.	V.	2 Manufactured. W.	V.	Total. 1 Weight. Maunds.	2 Value. Rupees.
Total Import—1882-83—																									
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Railway	1882-83	43	6,840	70	7,000	622	9,922	38,372	2,54,288	899	224	...	68	1,209	2,216	2,353,809	...	3,07,968	3,22,000	1,011,159	2,32,44,074
	1881-82	46-36	5,912	72-12	7,200	601	9,616	30,020	1,38,492	1,177	204	...	29	586	1,046	1,58,000	...	4,02,564	2,65,648	1,285,018-12	1,96,02,872
Road-borne	1882-83	...	...	...	...	1,353½	21,642	4,910	4,910	262	10,000	62	905	641	32,726	...	...	21,434½	7,240	1,491,918-8	4,015,507
	1881-82	...	...	...	...	1,048	11,813	7,454	7,454	1,187	371	...	117	1,395	2,054	16,198	...	32,986	43,813	344,112-37	2,606,163
Grand Total	1882-83	43	6,840	70	7,000	1,975½	31,564	43,282	2,59,077	1,161	10,224	62	973	1,850	2,697	2,353,809	...	3,29,402½	3,29,240	2,502,454-37	6,71,39,441
	1881-82	46-36	5,912	72-12	7,200	1,649	21,429	37,474	1,45,946	2,364	665	...	146	1,981	3,124½	1,74,198	...	4,35,550	3,09,461	1,629,131-12	2,36,09,035
Total Export—																									
Railway	1882-83	56	2,400	6	800	4,214	84,280	204	816,31,125	7,780	...	48	1,200	138	13,005	...	...	1,09,360	85,160	4,839,279	3,07,04,297
	1881-82	3	100	10	1,000	2,078	43,560	110	2,940	7,427	880	92-10	1,380	223-1	22,801	...	...	40,792	87,120	4,341,340	3,34,21,968
Road-borne	1882-83	293	99,300	673	10,800	2,021	41,779	4,890	4,872	34	6	000	7,600	240	9,800	840	4,833	45,922	190,940-20	28,84,502	
	1881-82	2	240	...	...	71	842	410	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,030	10,213	79,264-23	10,92,024	
Grand Total	1882-83	349	101,600	681	11,400	6,235	126,059	5,094	3,088,31,125	7,794	...	048	9,000	378	22,805	840	1,09,823	86,160	4,402,219-20	3,45,24,799	
	1881-82	2	400	10	1,000	2,149	44,402	520	2,947	7,427	880	92-10	1,380	223-1	22,801	...	48,823	88,833	4,421,710-35	3,45,63,486½	

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

I.—*Coinage.*

Nil.

II.—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1882.

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily sick.	Number sick in the year.	Income.					No. of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape.
				Paid by Government.		Endowments.		Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	Gratuitous.	
				Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Inland.	In money.					
Government Institutions.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.				
Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals ..	36	1,573	181,010	75,490	20,490	...	...	6,229	...	...	36	Medical aid and diet.
Lunatic Asylum ..	1	29·54	36	3,093	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Do. do.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1881-82.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designated or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
Episcopalian	143	440	1	3	7,805	
Roman Catholic	373	248	1	3	...	
Presbyterian	51	40	2	...	...	
Wesleyan	...	3	...	...	...	
Methodist	1	4	...	...	...	
Congregationalist	9	9	...	...	...	
Lutheran	...	5	...	...	...	
Undenominational Union	7	3	...	...	...	
Mission Church	16	2	...	...	...	
Fatalist	...	1	...	...	...	
Rationalist	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindus	2,425,654	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	525	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	187,555	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	1	...	...	...	...	
Jains	20,029	...	...	...	...	
Jews	3	...	...	...	...	
Parsis	242	...	...	...	...	
Aborigines	37,538	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,671,917	756	4	6	7,805	

B.—EDUCATION.

No. I.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars, for the official year 1882-83.*

Area and population of the Province.					Colleges, schools and scholars.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			Remarks.
No. of districts.	No. of divisions.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total population.		High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Normal schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	1	17,711	*11,346	2,672,673	Institutions.. For Males ...	2	7	867	1	·00007	·00026	·032	
					Institutions.. For Females..	...	...	12	...	...	...	·00045	
					Total ..	2	7	879	1	·00007	·00026	·03	* As entered in the Resident's Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1880-81.
					Scholars ... Males ...	65	286	35,360	73	·0024	·01	1·32	
					Scholars ... Females ...	...	...	†494	...	...	...	·018	† Includes 124 girls attending institutions for males.
					Total ...	65	286	35,854	73	·0024	·01	1·34	

B.—EDUCATION.

No. 71.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars, for the official year 1882-83.*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Total total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March inclusive.				Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.				
	No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. English.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A vernacular language.	No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. English.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A vernacular language.	No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. English.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March inclusive. A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Jews.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
High and Middle Schools.																															
Secondary education. — For boys. — *High Schools.* — English ...	2	65	60	46	65	63	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65	65	63	46	...	...	64	1	...
Secondary education. — For boys. — *Middle Schools.* — English ...	7	280	255	205	280	240	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	280	280	240	280	...	1	273	10	...
Primary education. — For boys. — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	(a) 59	39	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	59	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
Primary education. — For boys. — Vernacular ...	434	(b) 29,157	27,643	19,419	884	82	28,197	319	(c) 4,579	4,535	3,667	...	40	4,539	190	(d) 2,720	2,618	2,100	...	19	2,737	863	36,441	884	93	35,384	...	42	30,743	4,630	26
For girls do. do.	6	256	238	141	...	...	256	6	114	104	69	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	370	...	...	370	...	20	276	95	...
Schools for special or technical training.																															
Normal schools for Masters ...	4	79	72	50	...	16	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	79	...	16	79	...	...	57	16	...
Total ...	472	29,837	28,268	19,862	1,255	501	28,798	324	4,752	4,679	3,767	30	40	4,654	190	2,720	2,618	2,100	12	19	2,737	885	38,278	1,274	412	36,159	29	64	31,439	4,746	26

(a) Includes 22 girls. (b) Includes 28 girls. (c) Includes 11 girls. (d) Includes 7 girls.

B.—EDUCATION.

No. III.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year 1882-83.*

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure. Government Institutions. Provincial Revenues.	Religious and Char.	Town Fund.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Total.	Aided Institutions. Provincial Revenues.	Educational Cess.	Town Fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Unaided Institutions under regular inspection. Subscriptions.	Fees.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Government Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Aided Institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Unaided Institutions. Total cost.
1	2 a.	2 b.	2 c.	2 d.	2 e.	2 f.	2	3 a.	3 b.	3 c.	3 d.	3 e.	3	4 a.	4 b.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Secondary Education. High and Middle Schools for Boys. English	Rs. 24,125	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 676	Rs. 24,801	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 24,125	Rs. 676	Rs. 24,801	6·0	Rs. a. p. 79 7 10	Rs. a. p. 77 3 2	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...
Primary Education. Primary schools for people by people. Vernacular	1,22,550	51,641	144	278	...	21,450	1,96,063	4,003	...	120	16,617	892	21,432	...	...	...	1,26,825	90,947	2,17,495	57·9	7 1 6	4 6 11	4 11 7	0 14 1	...
English	1,337	...	874	477	...	...	2,648	284	...	...	...	478	762	...	...	...	1,621	1,789	3,410	9·11	2 0 5	0 10	7 5	2 11	0
Schools for special or technical training. Normal Schools for Masters	4,321	...	...	...	...	...	4,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,321	...	4,321	1·0	19 5	8 10	5 2	...	...
Direction	18,416	...	...	...	...	...	18,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,416	...	18,416	4·9	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	29,625	480	...	...	...	...	29,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,625	480	29,115	7·8	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. Colleges	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	1,746	·5	...	...	...	...	...
Schools	10,026	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	...	10,026	2·7	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	10	30,570	...	...	...	...	30,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30,570	30,580	8·1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	(a) 19,420	(b) 12,954	100	30	...	...	31,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,420	12,094	31,510	8·4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,50,014	95,645	1118	745	...	22,126	3,50,148	6,168	...	120	17,290	1,792	25,274	...	...	...	2,56,859	1,36,740	3,73,422	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) School Repairs ... Rs. 1,862
Text Book Committee ... „ 22
Work Book Depôt ... „ 16,625
Book and pens allowance ... „ 911
Rs. 19,420

(b) School Repairs ... Rs. 2,957
Do. Furniture ... „ 4,794
Clerks in Dept. Court's Office ... „ 464
Peonies ... „ 39
Rs. 12,954

B.—EDUCATION.

No. IV.—*Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1882-83.*

Name of examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total No. on rolls at the beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SCHOOLS:—													
Matriculation	2	...	2	13	...	...	13	6	...	...	6	9	...
Middle School Examination ...	2	...	2	35	...	...	35	19	...	...	19	8	...
Upper Primary School Examination. Boys ...	23	...	23	207	...	...	207	142		...	142	3·8	...
Upper Primary School Examination. Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination. Boys ...	399	80	479	3,068	319	;	3,387	1,539	126	...	1,665	6·2	1·8
Lower Primary School Examination. Girls ...	4	2	6	13	14	...	27	10	5	...	15	3·9	5·4

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

I.—*Societies in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for* 1882-83.

Names.	Object.	Income. From endowment.	Income. From subscription.	No.	When established.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
"Berar Vaktrutwotejak Sabha," Amraoti.	The object of the institution has been to encourage and foster the habits of delivering public lectures on popular and current literary and scientific subjects, and thereby to revive and to improve upon the rather neglected or forgotten art of speech among the native societies.	...	225 14 0	1	1874	This sabha or society has been established in connection with the Amraoti City Library and is considered a part of the institution. The balance, if any, after deducting the expenses, is carried to the library's account. But when the expenses exceed the income, they are paid from the Library Fund.

II.—*The Press.*

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat. Newspapers.	Publication thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Akola ...	Varhad Samachar ...	Khanderao Balaji ...	Varhad Samachar ...	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5
	Urdu Akhbar ...	Dhondu Balkrishna ...	Urdu Akhbar ...	None ...	Do. " do. " 4
Amraoti ...	Pramoda Sindhu ...	Yeshwant Govind ...	Pramoda Sindhu ...	Nyayasar (a monthly magazine of law)	Pramoda Sindhu, a weekly paper. Annual subscription ... " 3
	Albion Press ...	Bapurao Vithu ...	None ...	None ...	Nyasar a monthly periodical. Annual subscription ... " 4
Ellichpur ...	Suryakant ...	Waman Narayen ...	Suryakant	Do. ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription " 2-8

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 1.—*Births and Deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	3	4			5	6			7	8	9
No.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1881.	Number of births registered.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	Amraoti	575,328	12,580	11,999	24,589	104·9	9,418	8,487	17,905	111	11·6	...
2	Ellichpur ..	*271,150	5,882	5,357	11,239	108·1	4,327	3,649	7,976	118·6	12	...
3	Wun	392,162	3,202	7,464	15,491	107·5	5,431	4,876	10,307	111·4	13·2	...
4	Basim	358,883	7,825	7,369	14,794	104·4	4,646	3,850	8,496	120·7	17·4	...
5	Akola	592,792	12,591	12,033	24,624	104·6	10,493	9,579	20,077	109·6	7·7	...
6	Buldana	439,763	10,165	9,622	19,787	105·6	6,638	5,815	12,453	114·2	16·7	...
	Total ...	2,630,018	56,750	53,724	110,454	105·6	40,958	36,256	77,214	113	12·6	...

* Excluding population of Melghat not under registration.

No. II.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8					9	10	11							12
No.	Districts.	Population	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all other causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							Remarks.
							Suicide.		Wounding or accidents.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries	All other causes	From all causes for the year.	
							Male.	Female.													
1	Amraoti	575,328	1,409	54	8,569	3,118	27	27	199	53	246	4,509	17,905	2·4	·09	14·9	5·4	·4	7·8	31·1	1
2	Ellichpur	271,150	163	37	4,144	1,406	6	6	53	22	87	2,199	7,976	·4	·1	15·3	5·2	·3	8·1	29·4	2
3	Wun	392,162	760	18	8,367	234	8	8	107	45	168	760	10,307	1·9	·05	21·3	·6	·4	1·9	26·3	3
4	Basim	358,883	196	1	5,993	1,127	2	10	113	36	161	3,380	8,496	·5	·003	16·6	3·2	·4	9·4	23·7	4
5	Akola	592,792	825	181	9,756	4,922	17	23	139	37	216	4,188	20,077	1·4	·3	16·4	8·3	·4	7·5	33·8	5
6	Buldana	439,763	280	78	4,618	2,709	5	13	88	19	125	4,643	12,453	·6	·2	11·2	6·2	·2	9·9	28·3	6
	Total ...	2,630,018	3,573	369	39,340	13,546	65	87	639	212	1,003	19,383	77,214	1·4	·1	15·	5·1	·4	7·4	29·4	

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1882.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Districts.	Population of the district.	Dispensaries.	Number on 31st December 1881.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on last day of the year 1882.	Remarks.
Akola	592,792	Not classified	7	...	...	7	
Basim	358,883		4	...	...	4	
Buldana	439,763		8	...	...	8	
Amraoti	575,328		7	...	...	7	
Ellichpur	*271,150		6	...	...	6	
Wun	392,102		4	...	...	4	
Total ...	2,630,018		36	...	...	36	

*Population of Melghat excluded.

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS—*continued.*

No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.*

1	2	3	4																			5				6
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	In-door patients.																			Out-door patients.				Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.					A.	B.	C.	D.							
			Total remained during the year.	No. cured.	No. relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	No. of beds available.		Daily average number.					Number treated.									
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.						
Akola.	Akola (Civil Hospital) ..		254	250	...	...	4	1·6	20	...	8·59	·05	...	8·64		1,452	1,561	3,014	22·02							3,268
	Akola (Charitable Dispensary) ..		176	149	1	...	26	11·3	12	4	5·62	·58	·07	5·68		7,692	3,269	10,961	60·87							11,137
	Khamgaon		56	20	2	5	9	25·7	6	...	·97	·10	·07	1·14		5,017	781	6,298	47·41							6,454
	Balapur		27	23	...	...	2	7·4	...	...	1·06	...	·02	1·10		5,708	1,727	7,435	74·05							7,460
	Akot		22	18	...	1	3	12·6	6	...	·38	·05	·01	·44		7,565	245	7,810	83·64							7,832
	Jalgaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,989	741	7,730	54·03							7,730
	Shegaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,027	481	5,508	56·93							5,508
	Total ...		515	462	3	6	38	7·4	44	4	16·05	·78	·17	17·00		46,049	8,805	48,954	400·15							49,969
Basim.	Basim (Civil Hospital) ..		146	140	...	...	6	4·1	8	2	4·71	·39	·05	5·15		3,976	1,459	5,389	36·05							5,535
	Purnad (Charitable Dispensary) ..		42	36	1	...	3	7·1	3	...	1·13	...	...	1·15		2,951	595	3,544	32·43							3,586
	Umarkhed		32	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	1·02		3,509	446	3,948	34·05							3,955
	Risod		29	26	...	...	3	10·3	...	...	·93	...	...	·93		1,274	296	1,564	15·07							1,593
	Total ...		254	208	1	...	12	4·72	11	2	8·11	·39	·05	8·55		11,657	2,788	14,445	119·00							14,099
Buldana.	Buldana (Civil Hospital) ..		157	146	1	6	1	·6	17	4	9·75	...	·13	9·88		2,128	755	2,883	17·84							3,046
	Mehkar (Charitable Dispensary) ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,041	729	4,770	40·46							4,770
	Malkapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,408	1,044	5,452	42·23							5,452
	Deulgaon Raja		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,717	347	3,064	22·91							3,064
	Nandura		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,260	500	4,840	36·23							4,840
	Pimpalgaon Raja		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,351	277	3,628	29·47							3,628
	Chikhli		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,839	529	3,368	53·7							3,368
	Dongaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,507	830	3,417	23·5							3,417
	Total ...		157	146	1	6	1	·6	17	4	9·75	...	·13	9·88		26,001	4,491	31,422	272·34							31,579

Not classified.

Amraoti	Amraoti (Civil Hospital) ...	Dispensaries	195	179	...	...	3	1·5	12	...	7·60	0·31	0·11	8·02	1,296	622	1,922	14·95	2,115
	Amraoti (Charitable Dispensary)		109	94	9	...	28	30·1	16	4	6·15	0·22	0·05	6·42	11,206	1,328	12,534	68·69	12,673
	Murai		13	7	1	1	3	20·1	4	...	0·56	0·11	...	0·49	3,898	410	4,308	48·95	4,313
	Karanja		72	61	2	1	5	6·9	4	2	2·31	·06	·06	2·46	9,355	1,175	10,530	89·60	10,602
	Chandur		51	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	1·93	0·03	...	1·95	3,802	1,779	5,581	58·17	5,632
	Murtazapur		9	6	1	...	2	22·2	...	...	·18	...	...	·18	2,402	1,074	3,477	37·21	3,486
	Kholapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	696	2,802	23·73	2,809
	Total ...		477	397	13	3	41	8·6	30	6	17·86	0·72	0·23	18·87	34,149	7,034	41,183	341·50	41,650
Ellichpur	Ellichpur (Civil Hospital) ...		159	143	...	10	3	1·9	10	...	4·77	·10	·08	4·95	3,454	801	4,255	29·48	4,414
	Ellichpur (City Dispensary) ...		60	48	4	1	7	11·7	2	2	2·7	·1	...	2·8	9,456	1,246	10,702	92·3	10,794
	Daryapur		65	56	6	...	2	3·	3	1	1·42	·03	·12	1·57	5,305	638	5,941	38·62	4,096
	Anjangaon		43	29	...	...	...	...	4	...	1·12	...	...	1·12	7,044	489	7,534	53·07	7,578
	Chandur		93	78	1	2	2	·6	4	...	·97	·70	...	1·67	2,578	525	3,101	35·06	3,134
	Chikalda		22	16	...	3	2	9·	3	...	1·2	...	...	1·2	982	111	1,093	9·2	1,115
	Total ...		384	328	11	16	16	4·2	26	2	12·18	·93	·20	13·31	28,819	3,806	30,625	247·56	31,009
Wun	Darwha (Charitable Dispensary)		1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	·05	...	...	·05	2,532	525	3,057	21·24	3,058
	Wun		83	82	...	1	...	...	2	...	1·73	...	...	1·73	2,989	851	3,250	37·85	3,333
	Pandurkowda		38	38	...	...	...	...	2	...	1·26	...	...	1·26	2,087	208	2,295	25·86	2,433
	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital) ...		182	176	...	...	1	·5	8	2	5·87	·10	...	5·97	2,588	1,100	3,688	30·97	3,870
	Total ...		304	297	...	1	1	·5	14	2	8·91	·10	...	9·01	9,006	2,784	12,290	121·42	12,694
	Akola		515	462	3	6	38	7·4	44	4	16·05	·78	·17	17·00	40,040	8,805	48,854	400·15	49,869
	Bagin		254	238	1	...	12	4·72	11	2	8·11	·29	·05	8·45	11,687	2,758	14,445	110·50	14,599
	Buldana		157	146	1	6	1	·6	17	4	3·72	...	·13	3·85	26,931	4,401	31,432	212·84	31,579
	Amraoti		477	397	13	3	41	8·6	30	6	17·86	0·72	0·23	18·87	34,149	7,034	41,183	341·50	41,660
	Ellichpur		384	328	11	16	16	4·2	26	2	12·18	·93	·20	13·31	28,819	3,806	30,625	247·56	31,009
	Wun		304	297	...	1	1	·5	14	2	8·91	·10	...	9·01	9,006	2,784	12,290	121·42	12,694
	Total for the Province ...		2,021	1,608	29	32	109	5·2	142	21	66·90	2·22	·80	70·62	149,211	29,708	178,919	1502·87	181,016

B.—DISPENSARY

No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated*

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | |

STATISTICS.—*continued.*

in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.

| Taluqs. | Local Diseases. | | |

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.—*continued.*

No. 3-A.—*Showing the results of the major surgical operations performed in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1892.*

Nature of operations.	Remaining on 31st December last.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged other wise.	Died.	
Operations on the Eye and its Appendages.								
Depression of the lens	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—
Extraction of foreign body from right eye-ball	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—
Operations on Antrum.								
Ligatured arteries of right palate	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Operations on Joints.								
Resection of Dislocation.								
Excision of hip	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of shoulder	—	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
Do. of sternoclavicular joint	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Do. of elbow	—	22	22	21	—	—	—	1
Do. of lower end of tibia and malleolus	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of knee	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Do. of wrist and carpus	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Do. of metacarpus	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of thumb	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of phalanges	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Do. of lower jaw	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Do. of upper jaw	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Do. of lower jaw or parotid	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of ankle	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of lower jaw	—	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
Total operations on joints	1	75	76	72	—	2	—	1
Operations on Bones.								
Setting Fractured Bones.								
Fracture of facial bone	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of lower jaw	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of humerus	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Do. of clavicle	—	20	20	20	—	2	—	—
Do. of acromion process of left scapula	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of arm	1	3	4	4	1	—	—	1
Do. elbow	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Do. femoral	1	30	31	31	—	2	—	1
Comminuted fractures of both bones of forearm	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fractures of radius and ulna	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Do. of radius	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Do. of ulna	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Do. of metacarpus	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of phalanges	—	4	4	3	—	1	—	—
Do. of finger	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of leg	1	3	4	3	—	—	1	—
Do. of foot	—	4	4	3	1	1	—	—
Do. of tibia and fibula	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	1
Do. of tibia	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Do. of fibula	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of patella	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colles's fracture, left	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total operations on bones	4	110	114	110	2	5	2	4
Amputations.								
Amputation of leg	—	4	4	3	—	1	1	—
Do. of lower end of radius and ulna	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of humerus	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do. of finger	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total amputations	—	8	8	5	—	1	1	1
Removal of Tumours.								
Fibrous tumours	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fatty tumours	—	10	10	8	—	1	—	1
Total removal of Tumours	—	12	12	10	—	—	—	1
Removal of Foreign Bodies.								
Removal of bullet from thigh	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Removal of Calculi.								
Vesical calculi	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Vesical calculi (lithotomy)	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Total removal of calculi	—	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Incisions.								
Large abscesses on back, neck, &c.	—	14	14	12	—	—	—	2
Removal of fatal remnants	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abdominal swelling	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tumor of penis partially removed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Internal strangulation	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total incisions	—	22	22	17	1	—	1	3
Operations not classified.								
Paracentesis of abdomen	—	4	4	2	1	—	1	—
Grand Total	5	261	266	234	6	9	5	13

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.—*continued.*

No. IV.—*Showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1852.*

1	2		3				4								5										
Division.	Serial number.	Name of Dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.								Daily attendance.										
							A.		B.		C.		D.	E. & F.	G.	Average number.				Ratio per cent. of					
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Born gentlemen.	Born citizens.	Mechanics.	Menial servants.			Other classes.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola Civil Hospital	2,091	429	688	3,208	167	177	1,367	650			302		2	4	4	3	11	69·9	14·8	16·3	...
	2	Akola Charitable Dispensary	4,263	2,182	3,940	11,137	1	829	2,050	3,161			2,096	57	19	32	72	341	445	19·3	38·0	...	...
	3	Khamgaon	2,616	1,262	2,037	5,915	79	117	4,870	1,252			597	12	8	26	46	108	179	40·5	25·7	43·0	...
	4	Balapur	3,047	1,313	2,996	7,456	...	...	3,460	3,736			258	34	13	28	77	46	151	50·9	30·4	18·7	...
	5	Akot	2,876	837	4,117	7,830	1	45	4,717	3,052			17	26	10	42	82	90	214	38·3	42·1	19·6	...
	6	Jalgaon	9,650	1,260	4,081	14,991	...	...	1,860	1,808			3,263	57	3	17	54	90	161	33·5	56·0	10·5	...
	7	Shegaon	3,400	913	1,182	5,495	46	49	3,570	1,464			365	37	8	7	52	79	138	37·7	57·1	5·2	...
		Total	23,944	8,196	17,165	49,305	297	1,206	20,021	15,183			7,098	208	59	140	417	49·9	16·4	33·6	...		
Basim.	8	Basim Civil Hospital	2,377	748	1,438	5,563	109	121	2,997	2,840			496	26	5	16	47	64·9	13·6	24·9	...		
	9	Fazal Charitable Dispensary	1,488	993	1,293	3,846	6	11	2,045	1,136			354	14	7	12	33	40·6	22·9	36·5	...		
	10	Umbirkhed	1,374	760	1,711	3,845	5	...	2,010	1,014			154	16	6	12	34	47·0	18·2	34·8	...		
	11	Hingoli	712	304	377	1,393	...	...	923	394			74	7	3	6	16	47·6	20·9	35·4	...		
		Total	7,951	2,541	5,367	14,859	111	132	7,885	5,383			1,079	63	21	43	128	49·7	16·9	32·6	...		
Bighoor.	12	Bighoor Civil Hospital	1,394	794	1,551	3,640	27	174	1,290	778			371	11	2	21	34	37·9	5·9	56·2	...		
	13	Bighoor Charitable Dispensary	1,558	1,062	2,147	4,767	1	...	2,556	1,962			247	11	5	20	36	33·7	20·7	45·6	...		
	14	Mehkar	2,877	777	2,776	6,430	...	...	2,815	2,202			403	15	6	19	40	47·1	15·0	37·9	...		
	15	Deulgoan Raja	1,310	534	1,316	3,160	...	...	2,016	896			147	11	4	12	26	39·2	16·4	44·4	...		
	16	Sindkhed	2,078	631	2,130	4,839	...	...	3,226	1,464			159	12	4	13	29	40·7	13·8	45·5	...		
	17	Pimpalgaon Raja	1,379	460	1,480	3,319	...	...	1,561	1,758			42	8	2	19	29	27·6	6·8	65·6	...		
	18	Chikli	1,461	419	1,445	3,325	1	...	2,222	697			405	13	6	12	31	42·8	18·9	38·3	...		
	19	Dongaon	1,493	376	1,129	3,417	...	...	2,909	408			48	13	3	15	31	42·0	9·7	48·3	...		
		Total	13,519	5,011	13,955	31,375	29	174	19,857	9,449			2,064	122	41	131	294	44·9	13·9	41·2	...		
Aurangabad.	20	Aurangabad Civil Hospital	1,812	999	294	2,110	12	96	630	780			431	16	1	2	19	84·9	6·3	8·7	...		
	21	Aurangabad Charitable Dispensary	7,911	2,209	3,608	12,673	47	132	4,940	3,051			4,499	46	13	14	73	62·5	17·8	19·6	...		
	22	Moral	2,252	408	1,652	4,313	...	...	2,963	99			2,251	26	4	18	48	55·0	8·3	36·7	...		
	23	Kerwala	4,312	1,016	4,208	10,536	1	...	7,011	2,291			2,231	37	12	26	75	49·3	16·0	34·7	...		
	24	Chandor	2,216	425	1,599	3,237	...	3	2,540	731			693	22	8	17	47	53·6	13·2	33·2	...		
	25	Martandpur	1,655	457	1,278	3,440	1	1	2,054	1,030			373	18	3	14	35	45·8	7·7	46·5	...		
	26	Khuldpur	1,216	407	1,722	3,345	...	...	2,142	1,043			160	25	4	18	47	53·2	8·5	38·3	...		
		Total	21,374	6,921	13,540	41,634	61	232	22,284	11,005			2,208	195	54	113	362	52·6	15·1	32·3	...		
Ellichpur.	27	Ellichpur Civil Hospital	2,270	681	959	4,411	37	112	2,761	1,464			86	26	5	6	37	69·8	13·7	16·5	...		
	28	Ellichpur Charitable Dispensary	5,313	2,148	3,266	10,727	...	...	4,999	3,763			47	19	23	35	77	45·6	19·7	34·7	...		
	29	Daryapur	1,940	446	1,619	4,005	...	...	2,778	1,022			205	26	8	18	52	53·1	16·4	30·5	...		
	30	Anjangaon	2,460	1,469	2,729	7,658	...	...	4,769	2,889			993	24	9	18	51	46·6	17·6	35·8	...		
	31	Chandur	1,747	497	890	3,134	1	...	1,120	1,817			196	14	4	9	27	52·2	17·0	30·8	...		
	32	Chikalda	827	131	197	1,155	56	11	426	662			20	8	1	1	10	79·4	9·6	11·0	...		
		Total	16,558	5,372	9,657	31,587	94	123	16,903	12,214			1,606	125	49	81	255	49·4	16·7	33·9	...		
Wun.	33	Darwha Charitable Dispensary	1,352	291	1,464	3,059	...	...	1,356	1,456			247	10	1	6	21	49·0	8·9	42·0	...		
	34	Wun	1,810	447	1,666	3,923	...	...	1,677	406			1,840	25	6	12	43	56·2	12·6	28·6	...		
	35	Pandurkowda	1,279	303	739	2,321	5	3	1,308	571			344	16	3	6	26	62·6	12·4	23·1	...		
	36	Yeotmal Civil Hospital	2,599	576	853	3,979	32	77	2,374	1,195			302	50	4	8	62	79·0	11·0	12·9	...		
		Total	6,990	1,617	4,721	12,930	37	80	7,015	3,718			1,066	101	14	32	150	61·2	11·8	26·9	...		
		Akola	23,944	8,196	17,165	49,305	297	1,206	20,021	15,183			7,098	208	59	140	417	49·9	16·4	33·6	...		
		Basim	7,951	2,541	4,367	14,859	111	132	7,885	5,383			1,079	63	21	43	128	49·7	16·9	32·6	...		
		Bighoor	13,519	5,011	13,955	31,375	29	174	19,857	9,449			2,064	122	41	131	294	44·9	13·9	41·2	...		
		Aurangabad	21,374	6,921	13,540	41,634	61	232	22,284	11,005			2,208	195	54	113	362	52·6	15·1	32·3	...		
		Ellichpur	16,558	5,372	9,657	31,587	94	123	16,903	12,214			1,606	125	49	81	255	49·4	16·7	33·9	...		
		Wun	6,990	1,617	4,721	12,930	37	80	7,015	3,718			1,066	101	14	32	150	61·2	11·8	26·9	...		
		Total for the Province	90,959	29,200	63,342	181,510	629	1,947	99,429	57,152			11,109	800	248	524	1,573	50·8	15·8	33·3	...		

B.—DISPENSARY

No. V.—Part I.—*Showing the annual income and expenditure on account*

1		2		3	4		5		6
Districts.	Serial number.	Name of Dispensary.		Cash balance on 1st January 1905.	Income.				
					Contributions.		Government grants.		Expenditure on establishment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Akola	1	Akola Civil Hospital ...	...	...	5,064 0 0		...		438 12 0
	2	Akola Charitable Dispensary	...	...	611 0 0		...		470 3 6
	3	Khamgaon ...	...	...	540 0 0		...		357 14 4
	4	Balapur	...	741 14 5	377 4 2		...		301 11 6
	5	Akot	...	1,871 9 10	780 0 0		...		152 12 2
	6	Jalgaon	...	918 9 1	405 0 0		...		193 0 5
	7	Shegaon	...	1,836 4 1	780 0 0		...		241 9 8
		Total	...	4,899 3 4	9,137 4 2		...		2,079 9 10
Buldana	8	Basim Civil Hospital	...	...	6,912 9 0		...		357 5 2
	9	Pusad Charitable Dispensary	...	87 10 1	837 13 5		...		165 15 11
	10	Umarkhed	...	343 10 9	996 12 2		...		149 4 2
	11	Risod	...	344 3 7	549 7 9		...		50 6 6
		Total	...	777 8 3	10,796 7 7		...		922 13 9
Buldana	12	Buldana Civil Hospital	...	...	4,732 0 0		...		407 3 4
	13	Mehkar Charitable Dispensary	...	...	840 0 0		...		198 7 0
	14	Malkapur	...	...	576 0 0		...		163 10 2
	15	Deulgaon Raja ...	...	...	418 4 0		...		165 6 6
	16	Sandura	...	...	804 0 0		...		96 15 2
	17	Pimpalgaon Raja ...	...	...	336 7 4		...		81 2 7
	18	Chikhli	...	...	390 10 0		...		143 2 6
	19	Dongaon	...	...	590 8 0		...		160 9 9
		Total	...	...	9,492 13 4		...		1,036 8 0
Amraoti	20	Amraoti Civil Hospital ...	...	...	7,253 14 9		...		482 2 5
	21	Amraoti Charitable Dispensary	...	170 15 4	631 12 3		...		169 2 4
	22	Morsi	...	5,362 2 6	912 0 0		...		231 1 2
	23	Karanja	...	...	902 0 0		...		142 1 0
	24	Chandur	...	...	912 0 0		...		217 15 3
	25	Murtazapur	...	...	912 0 0		...		139 6 9
	26	Khalapur	...	922 8 5	900 0 0		...		96 11 9
		Total	...	6,677 11 2	12,843 10 9		...		1,471 14 8
Ellichpur	27	Ellichpur Civil Hospital ...	...	...	2,148 13 3		3 12 0		267 5 6
	28	Ellichpur City Dispensary ...	...	...	852 0 0		...		176 0 8
	29	Daryapur	...	7 15 4	612 0 0		...		174 14 8
	30	Anjangaon	...	108 0 2	555 0 0		...		96 2 8
	31	Chandur	...	293 8 7	421 4 3		...		90 10 7
	32	Chikalda	...	...	842 14 8		...		180 5 11
		Total	...	396 8 1	5,412 0 3		3 12 0		1,035 7 8
Wun	33	Darwha Charitable Dispensary	...	85 12 6	672 0 0		...		172 10 8
	34	Wun	...	81 5 0	912 0 0		...		168 7 11
	35	Pandharkawda ...	...	90 2 6	567 0 0		...		105 13 7
	36	Yeotmal Civil Hospital ...	...	...	10,314 7 11		...		550 4 1
		Total	...	261 4 0	12,465 7 11		...		968 4 3
		Akola	...	4,868 3 4	9,137 4 2		...		2,079 9 10
		Basim	...	777 8 3	10,796 7 7		...		922 13 9
		Buldana	...	...	9,492 13 4		...		1,036 8 0
		Amraoti	...	5,677 11 2	12,843 10 9		...		1,471 14 8
		Ellichpur	...	396 8 1	5,412 0 3		3 12 0		1,035 7 8
		Wun	...	261 4 0	12,465 7 11		...		968 4 3
		Total for the Province	...	11,981 5 1	59,509 6 0		3 12 0		7,513 1 2

STATISTICS.—*continued.*

of the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882.

1					6	7	8	9
Income.								
Government.					From local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of medicine or attendance of patients.
Allowance for establishment.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	1,469 6 10	7,582 5 10		...	...	...	...
...	...	330 0 0	1,261 3 6		...	1,103 1 6	...	...
...	...	300 0 0	1,167 14 4		...	922 15 6	...	...
...	...	21 14 0	700 13 8		664 0 0	...	41 4 8	11 8 0
...	...	60 0 0	992 12 5		665 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	432 13 0	1,032 13 5		668 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	60 0 0	1,081 9 8		204 0 0	175 14 1	96 0 0	...
...	...	2,664 3 10	13,809 8 10		2,197 0 0	2	137 4 8	11 8 0
27 15 3	...	1,114 5 2	16,711 2 6		...	...	...	...
0 3 8	...	19 4 0	1,023 3 0		401 6 0	...	57 8 0	...
...	...	...	458 0 7		417 1 9	...	...	...
...	...	7 14 0	607 12 3		...	...	...	...
28 2 10	...	1,141 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,800 9 4		818 7 9		57 8 0	...
...	...	1,023 11 4	5,882 14 4		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,036 7 0		227 3 10	...	27 6 6	...
...	...	...	679 10 2		232 1 8	...	126 3 8	...
...	...	...	428 10 6		412 7 9	...	29 2 8	...
...	...	...	908 15 3		297 4 0	...	106 14 10	...
...	...	...	637 8 11		3,283 8 4	...	117 5 8	...
...	...	...	732 12 6		3,385 5 10	...	23 6 10	...
...	...	...	741 0 9		3,385 2 3	...	39 4 6	...
...	...	1,023 11 4	11,503 0 8		11,613 1 8	...	469 12 8	...
...	...	654 10 4	8,390 11 6		...	...	...	...
...	...	120 0 0	1,140 14 4		...	802 6 10	...	...
...	...	...	1,143 7 2		384 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	27 8 0	1,071 9 6		372 0 0	...	31 14 6	1,318 15 1
...	...	14 12 0	1,144 11 8		372 0 0	...	31 13 0	...
...	...	...	1,042 6 9		372 0 0	...	37 8 0	116 7 6
...	...	7 8 0	706 3 9		168 0 0	...	1 1 0	...
...	...	824 6 8	14,639 15 9		1,968 0 0	802 6 10	92 4 6	1,434 6 7
29 7 11	...	603 14 11	3,003 6 0		...	...	...	...
...	...	180 0 0	1,258 0 8		258 2 8	...	...	...
...	...	300 0 0	1,096 14 4		0 3 8	...	114 9 0	1,691 5 10
...	...	302 6 0	603 6 8		90 4 7	...	76 10 11	...
...	...	49 10 0	541 8 10		0 3 7	...	...	...
...	...	124 7 6	1,145 11 9		...	...	...	...
29 7 11	...	1,376 6 5	8,049 2 5		378 14 4	...	191 14 11	1,691 5 10
...	...	19 0 0	865 10 8		375 3 6	...	6 6 6	...
...	...	57 3 6	1,118 11 6		282 3 3	...	5 8 6	176 9 0
...	...	49 4 0	498 1 7		291 15 10	...	...	...
...	...	1,664 5 2	11,919 1 2		...	...	...	...
...	...	1,165 12 8	14,397 8 10		852 4 1	...	11 15 0	176 9 0
...	...	2,664 3 10	13,809 8 10		2,197 0 0	2,099 13 1	137 4 8	11 8 0
28 2 10	...	1,141 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,800 9 4		818 7 9	...	57 8 0	...
...	...	1,023 11 4	11,503 0 8		11,613 1 8	...	469 12 8	...
...	...	824 6 4	14,639 15 9		1,968 0 0	802 6 10	92 4 6	1,434 6 7
29 7 11	...	1,376 6 5	8,049 2 5		378 14 4	...	191 14 11	1,691 5 10
...	...	1,165 12 8	14,397 8 10		852 4 1	...	11 15 0	176 9 0
87 10 9	...	8,235 15 9	75,489 15 8		17,557 12 4	2,902 3 11	959 11 9	3,313 4 5

B.—DISPENSARY.

No. V.—PART I.—*Showing the current income and expenditure on account.*

Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	3	4			5	6	7
			Income—continued.						
			Subscriptions.			Total income.	On medical stores.	On other medical aids.
			From Europeans.	From Natives.					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola.	1	Akola Civil Hospital ...	...	...		7,882 5 10	6,867 15 6	30 0 10
	2	Akola Charitable Dispensary ...	...	...		2,184 5 0	1,251 0 0	62 9 9
	3	Khamgaon ...	...	175 8 0		2,106 3 10	1,132 14 1	10 10 0
	4	Balapur ...	...	176 12 3		2,255 6 0	902 2 2	69 6 0
	5	Akot ...	24 0 0	302 5 10		3,950 12 1	988 0 0	81 14 9
	6	Jalgaon ...	...	302 8 0		2,908 14 0	940 5 0	22 14 7
	7	Shegaon ...	112 0 0	1,150 0 0		4,402 12 4	934 0 0	25 8 4
		Total	140 0 0	2,143 5 1		26,790 11 7	12,990 5 4	288 0 3
Buldana.	8	Buldana Civil Hospital ...	...	...		16,741 9 6	9,939 11 5	43 1 5
	9	Parasi Charitable Dispensary ...	...	267 0 0		1,607 11 1	964 6 9	21 0 4
	10	Chikhli ...	...	90 14 0		1,311 11 1	416 12 3	21 12 2
	11	Risod ...	...	40 0 0		991 15 10	651 15 0	8 12 8
		Total	...	397 14 0		18,931 12 6	11,992 13 7	95 1 5
Buldana.	12	Buldana Civil Hospital ...	...	...		5,882 14 9	3,534 3 11	27 11 0
	13	Mehkar Charitable Dispensary ...	...	...		1,261 1 4	900 0 6	32 5 2
	14	Malkapur ...	...	...		1,862 15 8	955 0 0	41 0 0
	15	Deulgaon Raja ...	...	121 0 0		1,541 4 11	476 0 0	19 3 7
	16	Sindkhed ...	...	...		1,905 2 10	884 0 0	18 7 4
	17	Jamnalgaon Raja ...	...	...		4,128 7 11	618 7 4	11 1 11
	18	Chikhli ...	...	321 0 0		4,065 5 3	650 10 8	12 3 4
	19	Dongaon ...	...	...		4,175 7 0	650 8 0	18 3 0
		Total	...	642 0 0		24,227 12 0	10,649 7 3	177 0 1
in Akola district (Ber).	20	Amraoti Civil Hospital ...	...	...		8,390 11 6	7,403 8 3	9 3 3
	21	Amraoti Charitable Dispensary ...	...	...		2,214 4 6	1,164 12 0	79 12 6
	22	Morsi ...	...	637 0 0		7,440 9 0	1,011 2 5	48 3 9
	23	Karanja ...	...	409 8 0		3,278 14 7	659 0 0	14 5 1
	24	Chandur ...	...	265 0 0		1,810 3 2	966 12 9	42 3 4
	25	Mortazapur ...	...	90 8 0		1,846 14 3	956 0 0	26 3 10
	26	Khalapur ...	...	314 4 0		1,612 1 2	626 0 0	20 8 4
		Total	...	2,005 13 0		26,810 9 10	13,986 3 8	239 10 10
Ellichpur.	27	Ellichpur Civil Hospital ...	...	...		3,093 8 0	2,149 13 9	26 0 0
	28	Ellichpur City Dispensary ...	...	...		1,496 3 2	1,164 0 0	23 12 1
	29	Daryapur ...	...	123 2 0		2,929 12 2	556 0 0	32 0 5
	30	Anjangaon ...	...	614 2 0		1,822 10 4	900 0 0	25 1 4
	31	Chandur ...	...	1,054 14 0		1,921 3 0	534 2 6	21 12 1
	32	Chikaldá ...	...	...		1,143 11 0	612 14 4	0 10 0
		Total	...	1,801 2 0		12,408 14 2	6,015 4 0	131 14 11
Wun.	33	Darwha Charitable Dispensary ...	...	305 0 0		1,536 0 8	785 12 0	6 4 4
	34	Wun ...	...	425 0 0		2,095 10 2	1,073 0 0	18 12 10
	35	Pandhurna ...	10 0 0	28 8 0		1,140 11 11	667 8 0	1 2 0
	36	Yeotmal Civil Hospital ...	...	...		11,019 1 2	10,926 7 1	38 8 10
		Total	10 0 0	758 8 0		16,607 7 11	13,452 11 1	70 0 8
		Akola ...	140 0 0	2,143 5 1		26,790 11 7	12,990 5 4	288 0 3
		Buldana ...	...	397 14 0		18,931 12 6	11,992 13 7	95 1 5
		Buldana ...	...	642 0 0		24,227 12 0	10,649 7 3	177 0 1
		Amraoti ...	...	2,005 13 0		26,810 9 10	13,986 3 8	239 10 10
		Ellichpur ...	...	1,801 2 0		12,408 14 2	6,015 4 0	131 14 11
		Wun ...	10 0 0	758 8 0		16,607 7 11	13,452 11 1	70 0 8
		Total for the Province	150 0 0	7,678 8 1		1,26,776 11 3	68,086 13 2	1,019 12 5

STATISTICS.—*continued.*

of the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1862—concluded.

Expenditure.																													
1.			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.		
On Establishment (including salaries of Native Assistants, where so paid)			On Medicines.			On establishment charges.			On building or repairs.			Actual expenditure during the year.									Cash balance on 31st December 1862.			Average number of patients.			Total cost per head of average number of patients (Columns 7 and 10).		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.
448	12	0	...			364	8	6	221	0	0	...			7,892	3	10				...			...			330		
870	3	6	103	7	0	116	8	0	183	14	4	...			2,347	11	2	120	0	0	0	1	8	5,300			0	0	1
240	14	4	41	5	1	52	3	0	29	10	3	175	9	0	2,196	3	10	...			0	1	10	1,031					
313	3	6	...			207	9	0	101	5	6	1,134	11	1	2,155	6	0	...			...			562					
152	12	0	2	14	0	237	13	3	42	0	0	1,400	0	0	2,482	0	3	671	3	6	0	2	0	1,241					
352	0	5	...			129	0	0	28	7	1	1,421	13	0	2,176	8	10	192	5	8	...			777					
241	0	2				211	10	8	...			2,000	0	0	4,452	12	4	...			...			778					
2,566	4	12	237	10	1	1,317	9	0	604	4	2	7,132	0	1	24,496	6	6	1,300	4	2	...			5,018					
337	3	3	27	15	2	146	8	6				...			10,711	9	0	...			0	1	6	100					
185	13	11	0	3	8	59	7	9	78	9	0	400	0	0	1,680	15	2	146	11	8	0	1	2	279					
182	4	2	...			39	0	7	200	15	0	...			937	6	4	254	4	9	...			178					
59	0	6	3	1	6	72	11	3	3	8	0	...			706	6	11	338	8	11	0	2	3	270					
922	13	9	31	4	4	317	5	1	280	0	0	400	0	0	13,127	6	2	734	9	4	...			10,2					
107	3	4	3	3	3	68	1	2	102	0	0	...			1,882	14	8	...			0	1	10	100					
190	7	0	...			30	11	11	8	0	7	...			1,184	14	8	106	2	8	...			893					
102	10	2	...			63	9	4	264	8	14	...			1,426	0	5	291	12	1	...			62,2					
160	6	0	...			97	0	4	1,544	5	7	...			912	3	0	521	5	11	...			1,52					
66	14	2	...			41	10	0	92	11	10	...			1,111	12	3	191	5	7	...			80,9					
91	2	7				57	13	3	1,169	2	11	...			2,944	15	6	192	8	2	...			1,03					
145	2	0	...			33	14	11	2,185	4	10	...			4,042	9	4	422	15	10	...			1,62					
160	8	9	...			39	12	4	3,181	0	7	...			4,037	2	6	118	5	0	...			1,03					
1,016	3	0	3	5	3	439	13	3	10,521	1	3	...			22,577	6	6	1,050	8	6	...			209					
432	2	5	25	5	3	408	1	10	...			...			9,834	0	0	6	5	0	0	2	8	1,001					
160	2	4	202	11	0	327	3	6	212	5	6	...			2,973	12	10	36	7	8	0	1	2	34,9					
234	7	2	18	11	1	1,091	9	0	120	0	0	4,000	0	0	7,841	3	8	5	6	0	0	1	7	145					
162	7	8	23	15	3	37	8	0	...			893	6	0	2,183	4	7	1,204	10	0	0	1	6	901					
217	15	3	4	9	11	52	2	2	120	3	6	134	12	8	1,601	13	7	214	4	7	0	2	10	721					
130	0	0	0	12	9	35	5	5	6	8	9	480	0	0	1,029	4	4	19	0	11	0	0	7	0,6					
90	13	0	...			47	5	0	2	12	0	...			815	4	10	706	12	4	...			809					
1,471	14	3	272	1	5	2,021	3	4	488	15	3	5,447	3	2	24,930	2	10	2,280	7	0	...			44,2					
207	1	0	20	7	11	581	10	11	...			...			3,993	0	0	...			0	2	10	100					
176	0	8	62	1	4	62	2	1	...			...			1,406	5	2	...			0	1	7	867					
124	14	4	0	13	1	68	7	3	84	5	0	1,722	10	1	3,029	13	2	...			0	1	2	8,1					
50	2	3	1	10	3	78	0	4	0	12	0	600	0	0	1,800	0	0	16	1	0	0	2	8	6,9					
48	10	7	34	9	11	151	11	9	...			953	0	0	1,830	14	10	84	2	0	1	0	1	0,6					
140	5	11				112	12	6	...			...			1,145	11	9	...			...			100					
1,025	7	8	197	9	0	1,054	5	10	85	4	0	3,247	10	1	12,408	9	6	100	5	11	...			698					
172	10	8	3	7	9	90	0	10	47	1	0	200	0	0	1,319	8	7	16	8	1	0	4	4	84,7					
149	7	11	...			32	8	0	53	0	9	500	0	0	1,183	10	0	302	0	2	...			66,5					
105	13	3	4	6	11	44	12	11	...			500	0	0	1,140	2	2	9	9	0	0	2	4	82,4					
326	4	1	13	9	10	146	5	8	305	0	0	...			11,910	1	2	...			0	2	0	100					
998	4	3	19	8	2	258	0	11	382	1	9	1,000	0	0	16,372	5	11	325	2	0	...			929					
2,001	5	10	237	10	1	1,345	9	0	606	3	2	7,222	0	1	24,405	0	6	1,900	5	1	...			920					
922	13	9	61	4	4	335	5	1	200	0	0	500	0	0	14,327	6	2	724	9	4	...			93,2					
1,105	8	0	2	6	3	430	13	3	10,241	4	3	...			22,377	6	6	1,650	2	6	...			07,7					
1,421	14	8	272	1	5	2,021	3	4	488	15	3	6,447	3	2	24,930	2	10	2,280	7	0	...			84,2					
1,025	7	8	197	9	0	1,054	5	10	85	4	0	3,247	10	1	12,408	9	6	100	5	11	...			698					
998	4	3	19	8	2	258	0	11	382	1	9	1,000	0	0	16,372	5	11	325	2	0	...			929					
9,898	3	2	660	1	9	5,305	5	10	12,163	12	11	18,740	13	4	114,012	5	5	6,581	5	10	...			79,4					

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.—*concluded.*

No. V.—Part II.—*Account of invested capital of the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1882.*

The District.	Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1882. Rs.	a.	p.	Invested during the year. Rs.	a.	p.	Total. Rs.	a.	p.	Sent to mint. Rs.	Deposits withdrawn. Rs.	a.	p.	Balance on 31st December 1882. Rs.	a.	p.
Akola.	1	Akola (Civil Hospital)	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	2	Akola (Charitable Dispensary) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	3	Khamgaon ...	...			175	8	0	175	8	0	...	...			175	8	0
	4	Balapur ...	...			1,134	11	1	1,134	11	1	...	...			1,134	11	1
	5	Akot ...	...			1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	...	...			1,500	0	0
	6	Jalgaon ...	...			1,421	13	0	1,421	13	0	...	...			1,421	13	0
	7	Shegaon ...	...			3,030	0	0	3,030	0	0	...	...			3,030	0	0
		Total ...	...			7,262	0	1	7,262	0	1	...	...			7,262	0	1
Basim.	8	Basim (Civil Hospital) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	9	Pusad (Charitable Dispensary) ...	750	0	0	400	0	0	1,150	0	0	...	...			1,150	0	0
	10	Umarkhed ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	11	Risod ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
		Total ...	750	0	0	400	0	0	1,150	0	0	...	...			1,150	0	0
Buldana.	12	Buldana (Civil Hospital) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	13	Mehkar (Charitable Dispensary) ...	711	0	0	...			711	0	0	...	...			711	0	0
	14	Malkapur ...	3,333	10	8	...			3,333	10	8	...	...			3,333	10	8
	15	Deulgaon Raja ...	758	0	0	...			758	0	0	...	...			758	0	0
	16	Nandura ...	2,836	10	8	...			2,836	10	8	...	...			2,836	10	8
	17	Jimpalgaon Raja ...	3,103	10	8	...			3,103	10	8	...	...			3,103	10	8
	18	Chikhli ...	608	0	0	...			608	0	0	...	...			608	0	0
	19	Lonagaon ...	1,020	0	0	...			1,020	0	0	...	...			1,020	0	0
		Total ...	12,368	0	0	...			12,368	0	0	...	...			12,368	0	0
Amraoti.	20	Amraoti (Civil Hospital) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	21	Amraoti (Charitable Dispensary) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	22	Morsi ...	4,900	0	0	4,900	0	0	4,900	0	0	...	...			4,900	0	0
	23	Kazauja ...	528	14	4	893	6	6	1,422	4	10	...	1,315	15	1	106	5	9
	24	Chandur ...	845	3	4	154	12	8	1,000	0	0	...	...			1,000	0	0
	25	Murtazapur ...	758	0	6	489	0	0	1,247	0	6	...	115	7	6	1,131	9	0
	26	Khalapur ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
		Total ...	2,132	2	2	6,437	3	2	8,569	5	4	...	1,434	6	7	7,134	14	9
Ellichpur.	27	Ellichpur (Civil Hospital) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	28	Ellichpur (City Dispensary)	...			...			...			...	...			...		
	29	Daryapur ...	1,691	5	10	1,722	10	1	3,413	15	11	...	1,691	5	10	1,722	10	1
	30	Anjangaon ...	500	0	0	690	0	0	1,190	0	0	...	...			1,190	0	0
	31	Chandur ...	...			935	0	0	935	0	0	...	...			935	0	0
	32	Chikalda ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
		Total ...	2,191	5	10	3,347	10	1	5,538	15	11	...	1,691	5	10	3,847	10	1
Wun.	33	Darwha (Charitable Dispensary) ...	...			500	0	0	500	0	0	...	...			500	0	0
	34	Wun ...	176	0	0	500	0	0	676	0	0	...	176	0	0	500	0	0
	35	Pandurkowra ...	...			300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...			300	0	0
	36	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital) ...	...			...			...			...	...			...		
		Total ...	176	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,476	0	0	...	176	0	0	1,300	0	0
		Akola ...	...			7,262	0	1	7,262	0	1	...	...			7,262	0	1
		Basim ...	750	0	0	400	0	0	1,150	0	0	...	...			1,150	0	0
		Buldana ...	12,368	0	0	...			12,368	0	0	...	...			12,368	0	0
		Amraoti ...	2,132	2	2	6,437	3	2	8,569	5	4	...	1,434	6	7	7,134	14	9
		Ellichpur ...	2,191	5	10	3,347	10	1	5,538	15	11	...	1,691	5	10	3,847	10	1
		Wun ...	176	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,476	0	0	...	176	0	0	1,300	0	0
		Total ...	17,617	8	0	18,746	13	4	36,364	5	4	...	3,301	12	5	33,062	9	11

C.—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Showing particulars of vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882-83.

Number.	Districts.	Population of district according to census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons accidentally vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 3 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
										Successful.											
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Failed.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.			7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1	Amraoti	573,328	208	12	11,242	10,869	22,111	1,843	22,107	12,262	7,834	19,710	5	...	89·2	...	34·3	12,302	22·2	849	1·5
2	Ellichpur	371,159	278	6	5,629	5,325	10,954	1,824	10,927	7,517	2,352	10,155	31	16	92·2	5·6	37·4	8,720	23·2	160	·4
3	Wun	592,192	100	8	8,135	7,695	15,830	1,979	15,715	7,853	6,077	14,822	115	75	94·8	67·8	37·8	10,702	27·0	233	·6
4	Basim	538,853	121	7	7,236	7,172	14,408	2,058	14,408	9,570	4,483	13,423	...	...	93·2	...	37·4	9,933	24·0	170	·5
5	Akola	593,792	223	12	10,740	16,195	26,935	1,745	26,853	11,748	6,910	18,980	83	21	91·0	25·3	32·0	14,790	24·9	412	·7
6	Buldana	439,763	157	9	9,690	9,825	19,515	2,168	19,508	10,363	7,253	17,996	7	5	92·2	71·4	40·8	11,492	26·1	364	·9
	Total of Province	2,630,013	164	54	52,673	51,085	103,758	1,921	103,557	58,343	34,109	95,086	241	120	91·8	49·8	36·1	67,439	23·9	2,214	·8

C.—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

No. II.—*Showing the cost of the Department in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882-83.*

No.	Circles and Districts.	Establishment.										Expenditure.					Fund from								
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent & Circle.	Assistant Superintendent.	Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	Vaccination.						Dep't of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.	No. of Operations performed.	Average cost of each operation.
						Cow Vaccination.	Arm Vaccination.	Sal Cow Vaccination.	Sal Arm Vaccination.	Revaccination.	Charges and establishment.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Amraoti					1	2	2	7	3	1	3,171 9 5	...	108 3 9	3,371 12 2	...	3,371 12 2	...	...	...	3,371 12 2	18,210	0 3 9
2	Ellichpur					1	14	8	...	8	1	2,324 7 4	...	100 3 8	2,424 11 1	...	2,424 11 1	...	...	...	2,424 11 1	* 10,005	0 3 8
3	Wun					1	1	1	3	2	1	2,529 2 3	...	108 3 8	2,637 5 11	...	2,637 5 11	...	...	...	2,637 5 11	14,006	0 3 10
4	Basim	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	1	2,234 14 7	...	108 3 8	2,343 0 3	...	2,343 0 3	...	...	...	2,343 0 3	13,425	0 3 0
5	Akola					1	1	1	2	7	1	3,113 3 10	...	108 3 8	3,221 9 7	...	3,221 9 7	...	...	...	3,221 9 7	10,005	0 3 0
6	Buldana					1	1	2	3	1	1	2,533 4 3	...	108 3 8	2,642 8 1	...	2,642 8 1	...	...	...	2,642 8 1	17,005	0 3 4
	In camp with Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Districts					...	...	1	...	1	...	407 0 0	...	...	407 0 0		407 0 0	...	...	...	407 0 0	...	...
	Totals of Province ...	1	...	...	6	8	11	12	22	19	7	16,732 9 0	...	649 6 2	17,063 15 0	...	17,063 15 0	...	...	...	17,063 15 0	93,656	0 3 10

* Including 400 performed at Mirghat.

C.—DISPENSARY VACCINATION

No. III.—Showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882-83.

Districts.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by one vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under 1 year.	One and under 5.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aurangabad	...	...	1,358	...	1,352	640	494	1,134	6	1	83·9	16·6
Ellichpur	...	...	903	...	903	557	153	720	...	...	80·7	...
Wun	...	...	731	...	731	457	243	700	...	...	95·7	...
Basim	...	...	615	...	608	372	152	524	7	3	86·3	42·8
Akola	...	...	1,573	...	1,553	832	559	1,392	20	7	89·6	35·0
Buldana	...	...	1,432	...	1,445	640	565	1,214	8	2	84·0	25·
Total ...	...	...	6,533	...	6,492	3,502	2,158	5,685	41	13	87·6	31·7